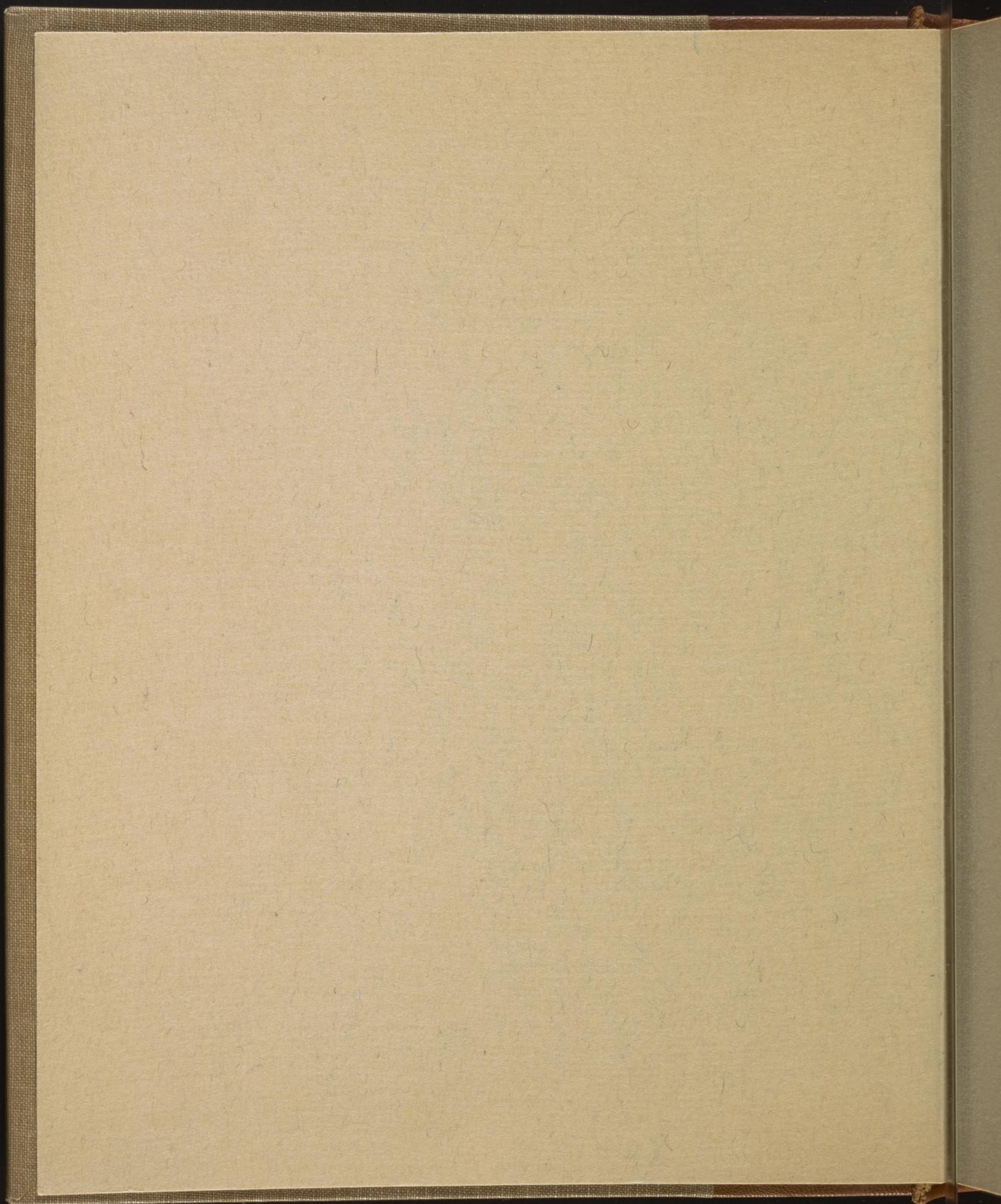
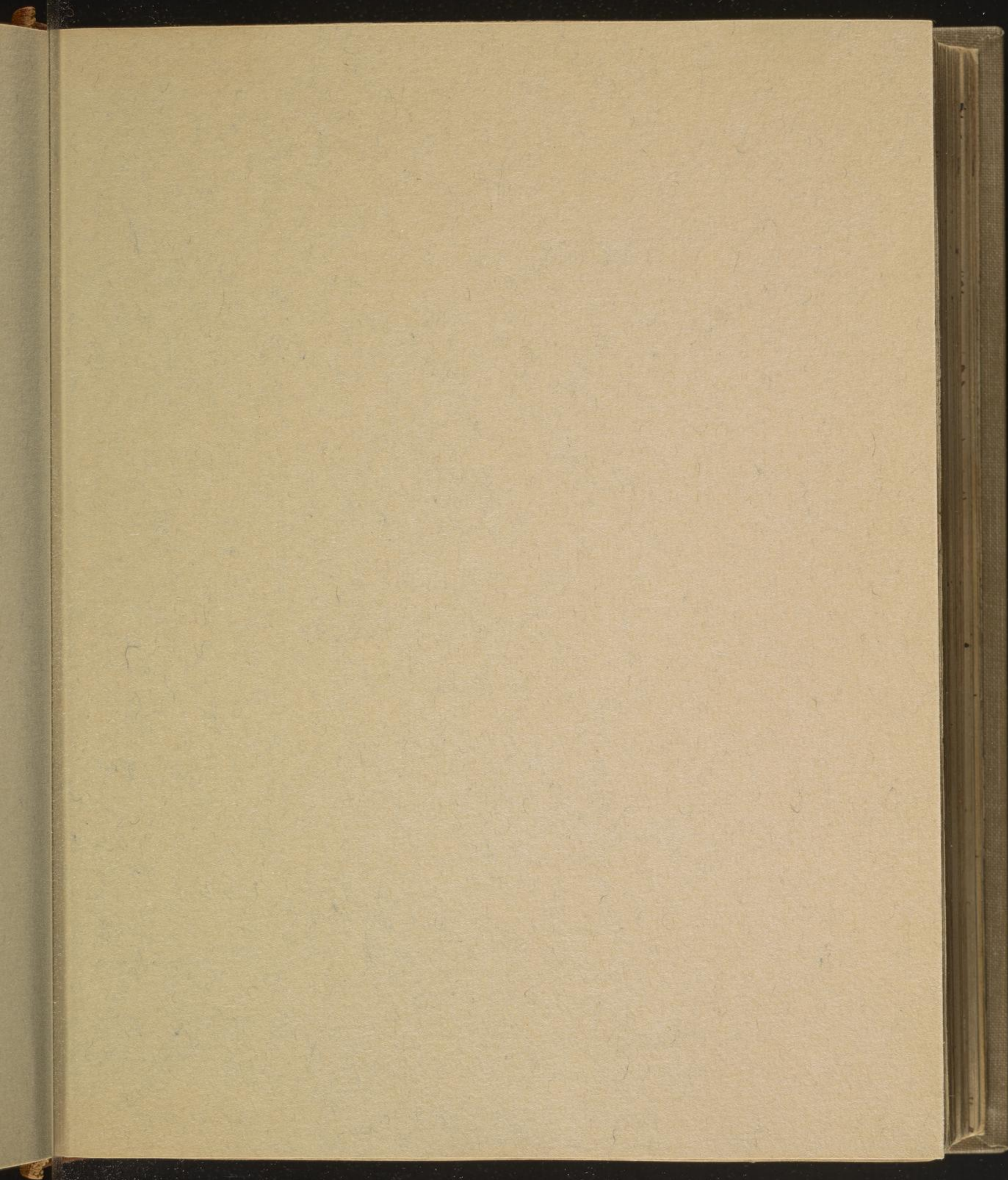


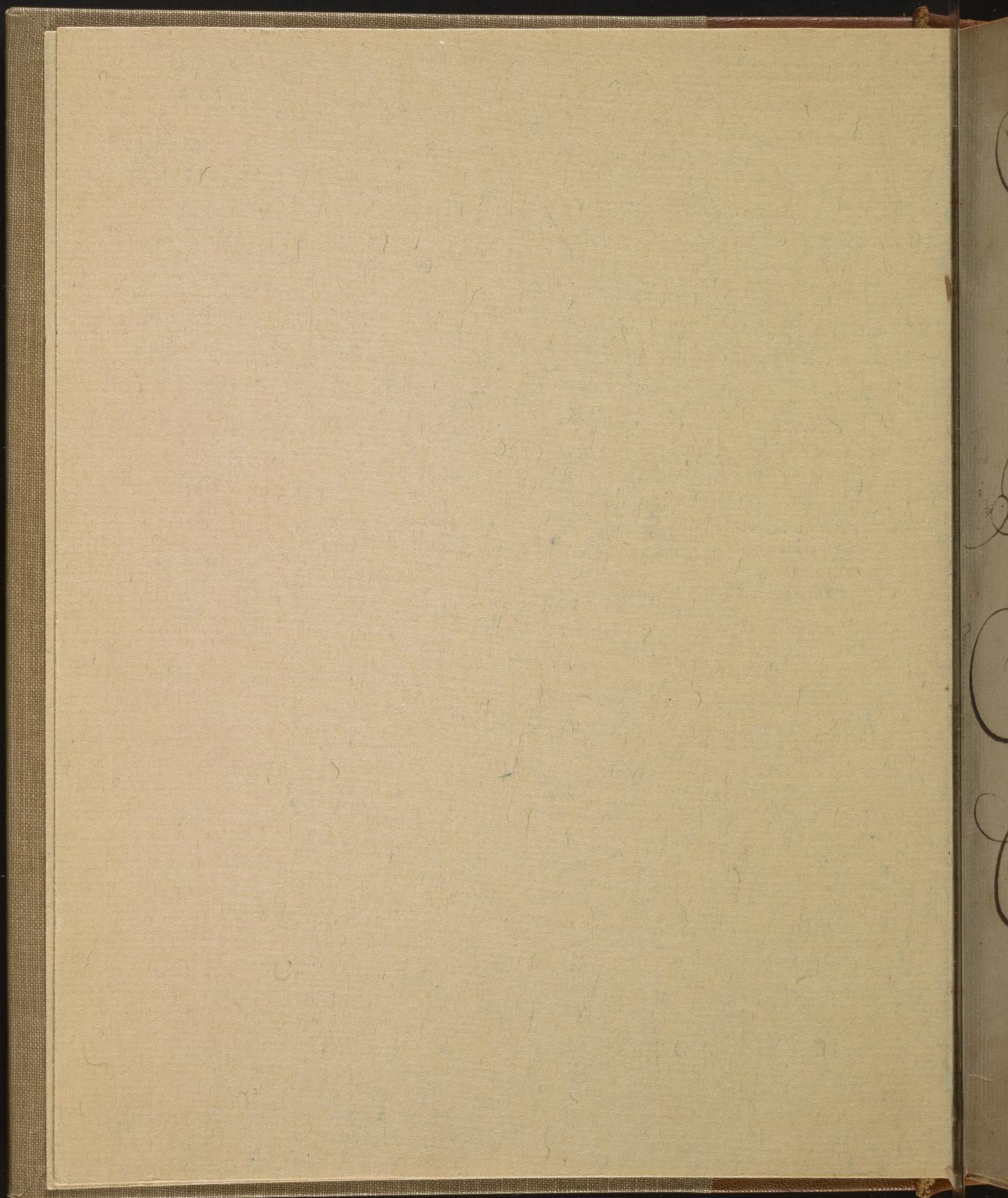
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Dr. Ino. Spangler December 1st 1790

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Acute and Chronic dis.

taken from
The Lect.^{rs} of Doctor Rush

Benjamin

Professor of the Theory & Practice

of

Medicine

in the

College of Philadelphia

Vol 1st — by

J. S. Pangler

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Notes

From Doct.^{Adam} Kuhn's Lectures
on

The Diseases incident to Children

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[Faint, illegible handwriting in cursive script, likely a letter or journal entry.]

TO YVES VIMU

YVES VIMU

[Faint, illegible handwriting on the right edge of the page, possibly from the reverse side.]

1st

We are now, Gentlemen to enter upon the consideration of those Diseases which are more particularly incident to Children, and in order to render the Subject more complete, I shall begin with their Management from their birth. — What I shall offer you concerning the Treatment of Children during the first Month at least I trust deserves your particular attention, as it is taken in a great Measure from the extensive Practice of Dr. Young a Gentleman of the first respect at Edinburgh. — — — — —

No Animal comes into the world in so helpless a condition as those of the human Species. Children at the moment of their birth undergo a great change, they leave an heat of 96° and come into a cold of 60° which is as great as the difference of hard frost & temperate weather; No wonder therefore, that at their first entrance into the world, they express their uneasiness by crying & weeping; at this time their lungs are expanded with air & they begin to respire. The commencement of Respiration has been accounted for in different ways, every attempt however has proved insufficient. I shall ^{not} take up your time in accounting ^{for} Theories that have never been satisfactorily established — Boerhaave, Haller &

2 Whytt have each of them advanced different opinions &
in their works you will find their Sentiments —
There is one peculiarity in Newborn Animals, w^{ch} is that
they can bear a considerable intermission in their breathing
and this intermission may be longer the younger they are.
Buffon supposes that by placing a Tadpole alternately in
Water & Air, it may be rendered Amphibious, & he made
a curious Exper^{mt} to render this probable. — He placed a pregnant
Bitch in a bucket of Milk & Water. After the puppies had
remained in the fluid for sometime, they were taken out
& allowed to breathe, & suck their Mother, this was repeated
a second & third time, & he found that they bore the want of
air extremely well. — New born children will live
wth little air; it is a common practice to put them in an
easy chair, and cover them up wth blankets, and it appears
from experience that they are more at ease when the face is
covered — This proves that a small quantity of air is
sufficient — We have still many Instances w^{ch} confirm
this Opinion — In London it is not unusual for the Parents
of New born Children to put them in baskets & lay them
before the Doors of the wealthy, where after continuing for
hours, they appear lively & in health. — We have an
instance of a Woman burying a new born Infant,
and though it lay there upwards of an Hour upon
being taken up it was found living. — These
Instances prove our Propositions, that all new born
Animals can exist wth a small quantity of air —

The first thing to do after the birth of a child, is to cleanse it, as it is born wth a slimy matter adhering it, this slimy matter is the sediment of the waters. Some midwives wash the Infant wth Brandy, & some wth warm small beer, in w^h butter is dissolved, but the best wash is Pomatum, warm Milk & water - The Pomatum tends to soften the Mucus. - This Mucous adheres ^{most} about the groin, the Arm pits & Neck, we need not be solicitous to remove it all at the first washing, as the less the child is exposed to the air the better, and as it may be easily removed at the second dressing. - It is a common practice to wash the Head of the Child wth Spirits wth view of strengthening the head & shutting up the Fontanell. In an Healthy child the Fontanell will soon close up of itself, and therefore need little attention; the rubbing the head wth Sp^t at every dressing, is in fact giving the infant a Brann, for the pores will absorb part of the Sp^t w^h will prove injurious, and render the children liable to Inflammations of the Eyes; in new born Infants the pores are closed up, but after a few days they become open & absorb, it is therefore a bad custom -

We come now to the cloathing of the Infant in w^h two things are to be attended to viz. Warmth & Simplicity - Warm cloathing is very necessary, however hardy they are to be brought up afterwards - Thus an hundred Children well cloathed enjoy better health than an hundred thinly cloathed. —

44 Tho we are intended to be exposed to the vicissitudes of Heat
& cold - yet all new born animals require to be kept warm.
If we attend to what happens to other animals, we shall
see the necessity of warmth, thus in Oviparous Animals
the Mother sits over her young for sometime to keep them
warm - the same happens in most Viviparous.
Children are to be kept warm for a length of time after
birth by cloathing, and not by a heated room. If the
Heat of the Room arises as high as 70°. the Child cannot
~~be~~ cannot be carried out of the Room without great
danger of taking cold; but if the heat be no higher
than 60°. they can be taken from one Room to another
w^ot perfect safety. There is less room for animal diversion
now than formerly w^ot respect to this circumstance. +
The more simple the cloathing is the better. It has
been supposed necessary the Child should take
some purgative Med^{cn} to carry off the Meconium;
as all new Animals purge, ~~tho~~ it was thought necessary
for Children, but the whole is a mistaken notion.
It has been alledged that the first Milk of the Mother is
Purgative; but the fact is, that it is not so purgative
at first as it becomes in process of time, the Milk at first
is nearly of an Animal Nature, but becomes afterwards
more of a Vegetable nature, and consequently more purgative.
The first Milk will thicken over the fire, & in warm
weather turn putrid - In the space of a week it
changes its nature - I imitate this in my own
Family I never admit nurses to administer

5
Purgatives to my Children — As the Fetus has been
nourished nine Months in utero wth food of an Animal
nature, vegetable food would be improper, the change
should be gradual. It further appears that Purgatives
are not necessary from the substances employed, some
use the Syrup of Violets, some the Syrup of Pale Roses &
others Molasses. As long as the women confine themselves
to the substances w^{ch} can have no effect, it is best to
acquiesce in their use particularly as they are an obste-
-nate set to deal with —

We shall next treat of the Nourishment w^{ch} is proper
for the Child. There cannot be any doubt but the milk of
the Mother is most proper for this purpose; but the Child
becomes frequently uneasy before the Milk of the Mother
is ready for it, — In this case a thick Gruel mixed with
Milk — wine & water mixed wth sugar ^{often} is given, but it is
apt to grow sour on the Stomach. The next question is?
at what time shall the Child be put to the breast? This
will depend upon the circumstance of its sucking the
Mother or a Nurse. If it is to suck the Mother it is to be
put to the Breast as soon as she has Milk. The best rule
is to apply the Child to suck as soon as the Mother feels any
shooting pains or fulness in the Breast. D. Cadogan was
of opinion that six hours after delivery was the time
to give the Child the Breast — Others have thought 12
hours soon enough — Some think it ought to be delayed
for 20 or 24 hours — These Uinies appear ^{to be} too soon in
general. Some on the other side think that the Child

ought ^{not} to be applied to the Breast, untill the Milk fever is over
or four or five Days after delivery, but if the Child be
applied early enough, the milk fever will be entirely
prevented - Besides if we suffer the Breast to become
distended rather too much, the Nipple will be shortened
in proportion to that distension & render sucking very
difficult. When a nurse is to suckle the Child, the sooner
it is applied ^{to} the Breast the better, it is not necessary
to wait even 6 Hours. - It sometimes happens that
the Physician is had recourse to for, choosing a Nurse,
as the Mother of the Child may want Milk, or Health, or
perhaps both. - The following Rules will serve to direct you
in your Choice - She should have all the Marks of health,
& should be free from every appearance of Hereditary, or
acquired disease - We should be particular in observing
whether she has any Marks of Serophula about the Neck,
and that she be entirely free from Scurvy & Cutaneous
Eruptions - She should be neither too young nor too
old, but a considerable latitude is to be allowed here -
for some are older wth respect to the Constitution at 35
Years of age, than others at 30 but where we can choose,
we should prefer one between 20 & 35 years of age. -
A Nurse should be strong and capable of undergoing
fatigue - We must take notice that she has good
Breasts & Nipples, and that her Milk is good - If
her Breasts are flaccid, it is a sign that she has but
little Milk -

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We should also observe whether she milks her Breasts with ease
or not - If she milks them with difficulty it is also a sign
she has little Milk - We should always prefer a woman that
has suckled before, as there is less danger of their being heavy
sleepers, or of their injuring the child by turning in bed -
A woman who has been accustomed to children, hears
every motion or whimper of them altho she may be asleep -
The appearance of the Milk has been supposed a
criterion for choosing a Nurse, but you are to observe that
this is often fallacious, indeed we are to lay no stress or depen-
-dence upon it, as it is very difficult, if not impossible, to tell
from it whether the Nurse be healthy or not. -

The Milk will appear good while the nurse takes a
proper quantity of food; but if the appetite should fail
new chyle will not be made, the quantity of Milk will be
diminished and its quality impaired - The colour
Taste or smell of the Milk are not either bad or disagree-
-able, and itself to all appearance is good, tho the Nurse
may be highly Scorbutic or Venerial - Besides
we have no standard of good Milk, for this will be
different according to the variety of Food used used
by the women. The common method taken to judge
of good Milk, is to order the Nurse to milk into a
glass, if it adheres to the sides of the glass it is too thick
if a sediment is deposited & what remains is transparent
it is then too thin, but when the Breasts are full of
Milk it is always thin, and when the Breasts

I have been just emptied by the sucking of the Child
it is always thick; the judgement from the Milk is
only Fallacious — — —

We shall next treat of the Diseases peculiar to
Children, and begin wth those to which they are liable in
their early Infancy. —

The Diseases of Children are more frequent & also more
obscure than those of adults, because they cannot give us
any account of their feelings. — We have a proof of the
frequency of Diseases in Children, in the different Tables
and calculations of Births & Deaths from which it
appears that of 1000 Children 553 upon an average
die before they are four years old, in these Tables
we only have an account of their Mortality. —

The obscurity of their diseases is further increased,
as we can have little or no Idea of their Complaints
from their pulse or urine. — The pulse of
Young Children beats from 140 to 160 strokes in
a minute while they are in health, but it will
become so frequent by their being agitated or terrified
that it cannot be numbered. Besides they will
hardly ever hold their Arm quiet so long as to
permit us to count the pulses — we have other
signs however by w^{ch} we can tell when they are
indisposed; viz — when the Eyes appear heavy, the
breathing laborious, and oppressed, the heat & thirst
considerable, and if it is often seized with

Startings & Twitchings, we conclude that the Child is
feverish - with respect to the stomach & bowels,
the consistence & colours of the faces will teach us whe-
-ther the Child is costive or not; Green faces, or Faces
that turn green soon after they are voided, are a sure
sign of an acidity in the stomach and Intestines.

If a vomiting takes ^{place} we form our judgement from
the contents of the stomach - A sour Mouth indicates
the Thrush or that the Child ^{is} Teething - If Epidemic

Diseases prevail, that will furnish a way to direct
us - A difficult respiration wth a wheezing noise in
Inspiration points out the Rhitis - A laborious
Respiration without this noise in Inspiration
indicates the Peripneumony, or Pleurisy, however
a quick & at the same time not very laborious Res-
-piration is common to Children in every fever -
An Intelligent Nurse or Mother will often tend
to fix our Ideas concerning ^{the Disease} of the Child.

There are four Sources of the Diseases of Children -
1st from accidents in the Birth - 2nd From Epidemic Diseases,
as Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlatina &c 3^{dly}
From teething - 4^{thly} from Diet, wth respect either to its quantity
or Quality - We shall consider these in the order mentioned,
and first of accidents that happen at & soon after birth - The head
is most liable here - When a woman continues long in labour
a Tumor is often perceived on the Childs head -

10)

This is a local Dropsy, it arises from the pressure on the Head - These Tumors generally disappear in a short time, by the absorbents taking up the fluids - They may be made to disappear much sooner by rubbing them wth a warm Hand & a little Brandy - When this method is used they seldom continue above 12 hours - ~~A~~

A different kind of Tumor from this, is the blood Tumor - The few authors have taken notice of it; it is owing to the rupture of some Blood vessels from pressure on the part.

It often happens to the first Child, & not to the Children in the succeeding Labours - This will generally subside by the action of absorbents & may be quickened by the application of a warm hand & Sp. ~~to~~ - They are sometimes laid open by uneasy Practitioners, tho^{not} without much inconvenience - On this subject you may consult

Smellie's 3^d vol of Midwifery. - Another kind of Tumor is that formed by a collection of water between the Cranium & Pericranium, such as have this kind seldom live long - Some are born wth Hydrocephalus Internus in wth the water is generally collected in the ventricles of the Brain, and sometimes in considerable quantities, this may be discovered by the largeness of the Head, and a fluctuation is sometimes perceived -

There are other Parts liable to compression as

(11)
well as the Head, the Scrotum is sometimes very
much swell'd, particularly when the child has been
delivered by the Breech, this forms a Species of
Hydrocele it is seldom or never dangerous — The same
method of cure succeeds here as in the Tumor of the Head.
The disease will often be relieved by the efforts of
nature without the assistance of Art — Fractures
very frequently happen during delivery, Legs &
Arms are most liable to fractures, particularly aris-
ing in the preternatural Labours — They will
bear pulling in a parallel direction, but not cross-
ways, these fractures soon heal. — It ^{is} very easy to
discover a fracture in children, as we can use more free-
dom in examining the Limb, it not causing so much
pain as in adults, there being no Splinters. In the
cure the only thing we have to do, is to reduce the
Limb and apply a slight Bandage, which being
dipped in Brandy or Vinegar & water, to put it
in easy posture & confine it from Motion — If it
is a Leg or Thigh that is broken you are to act
just as directed, and besides take another bandage
and bind both Legs together, and them upon a
Pillow — If it is the arm, the best way is to fix it
wth a Napkin or Bandage to the waist. The Bones
are generally united in 10 or 14 days —

12) In Laborious Labour, the Child sometimes remains some minutes without signs of life, some advise the ~~Child~~ circulation between the Placenta & the Child to be increased by giving warm wine & water, but the Child in this case is to be considered as in an apoplectic state, & the best method is to divide the string & suffer a Table Spoon full of Blood to flow from it, which is often of immediate service. — We may also apply Volatiles to the face & nose, and throw cold water on the Breast, and by those means excite the action of the Lungs; we should also endeavour to inflate the Lungs, which may be done by introducing a Female catheter into the Trachea, and stopping the Nostrils & the Mouth, blow into the catheter, If there is no catheter at hand, we may simply blow into the Child's Mouth; this will very perfectly excite Respiration, but in every case the cord should be divided & allowed to bleed, for if the heart is put in motion there is seldom much danger. —

Children are subject to Convulsions immediately after Birth, these are consequences of the Labour they are sometimes owing to the Bones of the head lapping over each other, they are sometimes owing to the Plethoric state of the vessels,

They are sometimes owing to the Child remaining
 a longer time in the Birth; and sometimes by Mucus
 in the Stomach; these Convulsions may be prevented
 by cutting the cord, & suffering it to bleed a little,
 if they happen soon after Birth a single Leech, if
 it can be procured, may be applied to the Temple.
 If they are occasioned by Mucus in the Stomach
 we should exhibit a gentle Emetic as ℥ss or
 ℥i of Vin: Ipecac: or a little Emetic wine; if they
 should return a Blister should be applied between
 the shoulders — If convulsions attack a small
 Child soon after Birth, they generally prove fatal —
 The danger of these Convulsions is to be estimated
 from their returning more or less frequent —
 a Child may have 4 or 5 soon after birth and
 yet recover, but when they return very frequently,
 as 7 or 8 in an hour, they are extremely dangerous,
 it is a general rule, that if they continue more
 than 24 Hours, and return frequently, they mostly
 prove fatal, but the following case is an
 exception to this — I was called to visit a Child
 not a month old, who laboured under convulsions,
 a variety of Medicines had been administered,
 but they proved inefficacious — I concluded
 to give 6 Drops of L: Laud every 6 Hours, this
 Medicine succeeded in removing the Convulsions
 — The L: Laud: was continued for several

14 Days at intervals of 7 or 8 Hours - The Child
showed some signs of Idiotism & died in less than
a month but without signs of Convulsion -

Children are subject to a disorder called the Gum
it attacks them soon after Birth, (by the Gum
we mean the Yellowump or Jaundice, that
tinges the whole Body of the Child particularly
the Face) There are two species of it the
Yellow & the Red - The first is like a jaundice
the other appears something like the Measles
in pimples w^h are dispersed all over the Body -
Neither of these species are dangerous, & it is
doubtful whether they merit the name of a
disorder - They are occasioned by a change of
circulation that takes place after Birth, at this
time a change takes place in the Liver, and as
it receives more blood more Bile is secreted,
of consequence & excreted - Then the whole
Intestinal canal is lined wth it, and the
Child passes it for some days, by Stool &
vomiting - If any obstruction takes place
in the Ductus Communis Coledochus, to
hinder the evacuation of this Bile, the
Yellow Gum will be produced - The Red
Gum is occasioned by any difficulty in the
Circulation, where the Canalis Arteriosus
& the Foramen Ovale are closed. -

its cure may be safely left to nature. —

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The evacuation of the Bile may be expedited by gentle laxatives, an Infusion of Rhubarb is most proper for this purpose, this may therefore be given when the Parents seem anxious for something to give the Child. — The Red Gum requires no Medicine as the women consider it of consequence we may indulge them Saffron Tea — w^h may be given either to the Child, or Nurse or Mother —

The Aphthæ or Thrush — a Disease to w^h Children are liable, is most confined to the Mouth, Tongue & Palate; but also affects the Oesophagus, Stomach, and Intestinal Canal, it generally makes its appearance about a Month after Birth, w^h little white specks, like pieces of Cards upon the Tongue & Palate — When the Disease is mild interstices appear between the Specks. It is extremely difficult to account for the cause of the Disease — It has been supposed to be occasioned by a Fever, but this cannot be the case, as it appears within a Month or less after Birth and not at an after period — Some it appears to be owing to the Air in its passage to & from the Lungs affecting these Parts — From observation it appears that it is more common in wet cold Countries than in warm dry ones — Thus it is very frequent in Holland, even in Adults. — There are two species of this disease, one of w^h as we have just —

16) mentioned affects children, the other adults - in these however it is seldom an Ideopathic disease, but generally appears as Symptomatic, at the close of Chronic disorders, as Consumptions. The Aptha of Children has its peculiar period of 7 or 8 days, when the white appearance turns yellow, dries & scales off. Some Nurses attempt to scrape off the scales, but this will be the cause of another Leop. - When this disease is mild there is little or no occasion for Medⁿ, but when it is severe the Child is prevented from sucking - The treatment of this disorder is generally in the hands of old women, who have many remedies for it. - Physicians are often consulted - we may administer any absorbent powder in a liquid form. Astringent applications to the parts affected are useful - Loaf Sugar & Alum is a common & useful application - Mel, Rosar or Molasses is likewise of use as a topical application - Claret or an Infusion of Red Roses in Claret is likewise of service in this intention - Where there is danger of gangrene which is known by a livid dark colour of the Intestines we should order the Peruvian Bark internally & the Mouth should be washed or Syringed w^t a strong Decoct: of Bark - The Bark is also of service when the Stomach is affected w^t Aptha. In this disease there is sometimes such an afflux of humors upon the parts diseased, that the Child cannot suck. in this case small Blisters between the

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Shoulders will afford relief. When we administer any absorbent powder to Children, we should give it in a liquid, for in any other form it might throw the Child into convulsions; towards the close of this disease we should give some gentle laxatives repeatedly, an Infusion of Rheubarb answers the purpose exceedingly well. — A Child is sometimes prevented from sucking by being born Tonguetied, but this by no means so common as is supposed. — Several other causes may hinder a Child from sucking. — A weakness in the Jaws of the Child will at first create some difficulty in sucking — The Mother or Nurse may have bad Nipples. — The Ignorance of the Mother or Nurse by stopping the Child's Nose when they put it to the breast is another cause. I have known an instance of this, in which I direct them to press the Breast a little back, while the Child has the Nipple in its Mouth. The wrong position of the Tongue may also hinder it. Thus in such cases the Tongue seems to adhere to the Palate, pressing it down with a Tea Spoon will remedy this inconvenience. The Tongue being swill'd is another cause, this however seldom continues long — When the Tongue is inverted the Child cannot suck; this happens when the Tongue has too much liberty, or the Frenum is divided too far back. It is so? the Indians in some parts of the world flame themselves by inverting their Tongues. — We may know when the Tongue is tied from the Frenum growing too near its point, if however upon putting your fingers into the Child's mouth, & take hold of the Tongue, you may be certain it not Tongue Tied.

10) But if it should be so, we may divide the membrane wth a sharp blunt pair of scissors, it is a very easy operation. There have been many instances of children, who when young were supposed to be Tongue tied, but spoke perfectly when grown up. Children are sometimes born wth preternatural parts, sometimes with additional parts as 6 fingers or 6 Toes; the additional parts commonly adhere but slightly, and should be removed, wh^{ch} may commonly be easily done, by a common pair of sharp scissors or a Scalpel, they should be cut off as close as possible to the Natural parts, and the wound should be covered wth common sticking Plaister. - The Child is sometimes born wth its Rectum imperforated, in this case we should use our endeavours to remedy this evil. - In some instances there is an aperture, for some distance, in others there is no appearance of an Anus. In this latter case, they generally die in a few days. - One Instance has come under my observation, the opening was made wth the Trocar & succeeded very well. - Meconium was discharged from the aperture. - The Child nevertheless died in 24 Hours. - Some children are born wth communication between the Rectum & Bladder, and we have instances of these living in this way for several years. We have the case of a Child that was born wth an imperforated Rectum, but there was a communication between this & the Bladder, thro^{ugh} wh^{ich} it voided its

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It lives for 3 years - till it swallowed a piece of Bone too large to pass thro the opening, ~~which~~ excited an inflammation & the Child died - This was a rare instance, for they seldom live more than 8 or 10 Days - When there is no appearance of an Anus, we must make an artificial one - The Child must be placed in the same position as we place Patients who are to be cut for the Stone, we are then to make an incision or puncture with a Scalpel or Trocar in the direction that the Rectum usually takes, and continue it till the Mucous membrane is discharged. - By some the Trocar is thought the most proper, Dr Young preferred the Scalpel. I never recollect a case of its succeeding either when there was or was not an appearance of an Anus. - An imperforated urethra is a most rare occurrence. Dr Young in 40 years Practice never saw an Instance of it, it may sometimes be stopp'd with hardened Mucus, which may be removed by washing it in warm Milk & water - But it often happens that the Vagina is imperforated, and this is not discovered till the ^{menses} ~~menstrues~~ ought to make their appearance, it is easily remedied by dividing the Membrane called Hymen.

The Breasts of Infants are sometimes distended wth Milk, this ^{takes} place about the 3^d or 4th day - it commonly disappears in a few Days, rubbing the Breasts with a warm hand, & anointing them with

20) Pomatum will accelerate the removal of this distension; The Nurses bathe wth Brandy or apply cloths dipped in Sp^t to them, but this is unnecessary. The Naval falls off generally about the 5th or 8th day, or at some period between these days, as soon as it falls off, a piece of burnt Rag should be applied, and this is commonly sufficient, when it is longer in falling off, it is apt to become inflamed, and to be irritated by the urine of the Child, in this case something more is necessary for fear a foundation should be laid for an Umbelical Hernia, to avoid which we should cover it wth Turners Cerate, and apply compresses moistened in Brandy - if the part is fretted & very tender, we should order it to be bathed with Oil & water, and dusted wth a little white Lead - A Rupture in Children often disappears of itself - if it should continue after two years, a Bandage & Tresp should be applied - Children are sometimes affected wth the Venereal Disease - When new born Children are affected wth this Disease within a month after delivery, it is very different from that in adults, and a person however well acquainted wth the latter, would wth great difficulty recognize it in Children. - The best writers on the Venereal Disease scarce take

any notice of it, when it happens ⁱⁿ children. (21)
Some authors suppose that the Venereal Disease in
children is difficultly cured, but this is so far from
being the case, that ^{it} generally yields readily; provi-
ded the Child has an healthy Nurse. — A Child may
receive the disease two ways, either from its Parents
or the Nurse, and it is sometimes difficult to distin-
guish from ^{wh} of these. — There are Instances where
the Father laboured under this disease & was appar-
ently cured before the Women became pregnant, yet
the Child was born wth the distemper, the Mother
nevertheless shewed the symptoms of it. — By consult-
ing Dr. Hunters Treatise on the Venereal disease
you will find he is of opinion, that this Disease
is ^{be} communicated to a Child while in Utero, but
the following case w^h I give to you upon the authority
of Dr. Young; ~~the Mother~~ proves the contrary. —
A Lady who had born several dead Children, without
being able to account for it, applied to Dr. Young; the Mother
shewed not the least symptoms of Disease, but upon
enquiry he was told, ^{that} the Father had been afflicted wth
the Venereal Dis^e: before Marriage, and apparently
cured. The Doct^r therefore imputed it to a Vene-
real cause, and put the Mother upon a Mercurial
course — when she was ^{na} pregnant next time, by

22) by this means she was delivered of a living child, & several afterwards. The Dr. thought that when a woman is delivered of many dead children it is generally owing to a Venereal Taint. — A woman also who from her husband having the Venereal disease brought forth many dead children applied to Dr. Potter, who put her upon a course of Mercurials during her pregnancy. After this she was delivered of living healthy children. — To know whether the child receives the disease from the Nurse, we should examine her mouth & throat, we should also enquire whether her child has died wth what they call Scurvy, or wth Eruptions; if however there is no appearance of Disease in the Nurse, & her own child thrives & is perfectly healthy, we have reason to conclude, that the disorder is communicated from the Mother. With respect to the Diagnosis, we are to observe that this Disease appears commonly wthin 2 or 3 weeks after child is born; Eruptions then appear about the Arms or parts of ~~parts~~ Generation, these after sometime attack the Face, and particularly the forehead, they in some degree resemble the Small Pox. — Large blotches appear over the rest of the Body, these are frequently attended wth hoarseness, and soreness of the Mouth. Other Eruptive Diseases bear some resemblance to this, but if we observe that Venereal Dis^e appears first about the Anus, and parts of Generation we cannot fall into a mistake. — With respect to the Cure, the difficulty is the greater, when the disease is

(23)
communicated from the Parents, than when it is received
from the Nurse, and this difficulty is still greater, if the
Child continues to suck the Mother, in this case the
Mother is to go thro a course of Physic, as well as the Child.
The Nurse should be clean & healthy. - It has often been attempted
to cure the Disorder in the Child, by putting the Nurse upon
a Mercurial course, but trials of this kind have fail'd
of success, as no change is made in the Milk by Merc: is evident
from its neither changing ^{the colour of} Gold or Silver - Mercurial friction
applied to the Hands & Feet of the Child is the most effectual
way of relieving it; we must however have recourse to Merc:
internally, for if friction be used the Nurse will discover that
the Child labours under the Venereal Disca. & refuse to
suckle it. We may give Calomel gr. 1 every 24 hours
rubbed up wth Sugar & mixed wth the Nurses Milk & immediate-
ly afterwards apply the Child to the Breast & wash it
down, 12 Doses are to be given in 12 twelve Days, you are then
to give a Dose for every other day for 10 Days, and 2 Doses
a week for 2 or 3 Weeks will be sufficient. - It is best to
continue it, after every Symptom has disappeared, for
if we leave off too soon it is apt to return again. - The only
inconvenience that attends the use of Calomel, is that by
being too often repeated, the Child sometimes throw into
Convulsions; these however are seldom or never danger-
ous, they commonly or soon go off, if they should not,
we may give a little of the Tincture of Rheubarb, this
should always be given during the whole course of the
Calomel; if this is not sufficient to keep the Bowels

24) in regular & proper Order. I never have seen a Child under two years of age salivated by the use of Calomel. The sores in the different parts of the Body may be anointed once or twice a Day wth Lard mixed wth white or Red Precipitate. — This finishes the consideration of the Venereal Disease in Children, also ~~to~~ those Diseases to w^h they are liable at or soon after Birth. —

— We are next to treat of Dentition, a very important subject in the treatment of the Diseases of Children; they are in general born without Teeth, tho there are some Instances of their being born wth one or two of the Incisors. These Teeth however are of no use, they are troublesome to the Child as well as the Nurse, they ^{are} soft and soon decay & drop out. Early Teething does not depend upon the Strength of the Child, thus some weakly Children will soon have their teeth thro the Gums, while strong ones are slow in cutting them. The first Teeth are formed within the Jaw of the Child before it is born. In a Fœtus of 7 months old, the Teeth are evident in the sockets, which are lined wth a fine Membrane, w^h is possessed of great sensibility as it abounds wth nerves & blood vessels — The Teeth are less perceptible in the lower Jaw of the Fœtus, than in the Upper one. — The time of cutting the Teeth is very uncertain; they generally appear in the upper Jaw first, but this is not so constant — some are of Opinion that they in the Lower Jaw first. —

The most usual time for the Teeth to make their appearance is from the 5th to the 9th month, it is not however uncommon to see Children of 12 Months old, who have not but their Teeth, & there are a few instances of their being 15 Months old before this happens. — Two Incisors appear first in the upper Jaw, two follow in the lower Jaw, after this an Incisor appears in both Jaws on each side of these two. The Canine protrude next; the most commonly some of the Molars appear before them, thus they acquire 16 Teeth by the time they are 20 Months old, and 24 by the time they are 2 years old, nor do they acquire more till they have shed the first set. It is proper to attend to this, as no disorder can arise from teething after they have got 20 teeth. The first set of Teeth are tender and not able to break hard substances; a larger & stronger set is indispensibly necessary — The first therefore are shed. This begins to take place about the 7th year, when the Jaw has generally acquired its full size — When the child is about 2 years of age, the Teeth are irregular from there not being room in the Jaw; but before the time of shedding there are considerable intervals between the Teeth. The 2^d set are larger & come out regular, and are less in danger of being injured. The symptoms of Dentition are different in different constitutions — the greater part of Children feel themselves incommoded by it. —

26) The Symptoms are an itching of the Gums, which induces them to bite upon every substance they get in their Mouths; a greater afflux to & secretion of Saliva in the Mouth from the irritation there, hence a Salivating takes place; a Diarrhea very frequently attends, this is also owing to the saliva, which they swallow in a greater quantity than usual. As Children in any kind of distress, have recourse to the Breast, they suck more & oftener than at any other time. The Milk from its overloading the stomach is frequently thrown up by vomiting, unless this is the case, it increases the Diarrhea, this which is a very common symptom, proves beneficial by moderating the Fever & relieving the Gums, a variety of other Symptoms attend dentition, Thus a cough is produced by the irritation of the Gums being extended to the Trachea - It is very to conceive, that according to the figure & situation of the Teeth they will be afflicted more or less, and in some Teething is attended wth considerable fever wth twitchings & startings, difficult respiration & great pain, occasionally wth convulsions [The Bodies of Children are not only more irritable, than those of adults] but their nerves are larger in proportion than at any other time of life; Their Brain is also 4 times as large in proportion as at any other period, of course their systems must be more irritable, & feelings more acute. - Nothing is more common, than to ascribe every Disease wth which Children are affected, before they

27
are two years old, to the cutting of Teeth; but
it is difficult to know at all times, when Children
suffer from this cause. — They suffer more or less
from the sharpness of the Teeth, they suffer less
from the Incisors than from the Molars. —
Children suffer from the irregularity in wh. they
protrude; the Teeth in coming out naturally in-
cline towards each other, and unless they are separated,
the other two wh. should come up between them cannot
protrude, unless they take another direction. The Child will
suffer extreme misery untill the cause be discovered by
inspecting the Mouth, then a remedy is at hand, this is by
extracting one or other of the exterior Teeth. — When denti-
tion is accompanied wth much Fever or even Convulsions
it becomes necessary to bleed. — Some hesitate to do
this in such cases. — But a Gent^l of great experience
informed me, that bleeding afforded the most speedy
relief in all acute Diseases of Children. It is not easy
always to know when ~~these~~ Convulsions proceed from
Dentition, for unless an alteration is made in the
Gum itself it is impossible to discover it, for when it
proceeds from the Teeth coming out irregularly, there
is no swelling in the part; when they are owing to
this irregularity they cannot be removed, unless by
pulling out one of the neighbouring Teeth, and
thus making room in the jaw. A variety of
Remedies have been recommended for a first
Dentition, but they have little or no effect;
Emollients & oily substances applied to the

28) Gums have been advised, but these are of no service as the Children either swallow or Spit them out, fomentation and poultices are applied to the Gums, but the cannot be sufficiently tight without hindering the Child from sucking. The only Remedy is cutting the Gum, where the Tooth is coming through, this produces instantaneous relief. All the objections that are made to this practice are ill founded. When the Gum is not swelled it is doubtful, whether any good can be derived from this operation. It has been that dividing the Gums disposes the Teeth to come out irregular, but allowing this, it is of no consequence when we consider the life of the Child may be preserved by a single Incision. The pain is trifling when compared to the pushing thro of a Tooth. But the principle objection, is when an Incision is made, and the Tooth is not ready to come thro the Eschar & Cicatrix will be formed, wh they think will render the protrusion afterwards more difficult. Here there is no fat & Skin is very thin. We have instances of the Tooth coming out a month or two after the Incision had been made in the most favourable manner. When there is no swelling or inflammation of the Gum it will be improper to divide it. No Complaint affords so good an opportunity of Quackery a Dentition, the Spine of the Rattle Snake & Jobs Tears have obtained great, tho undeserved Reputation.

Diet is another source of the Diseases of Children. The organs of digestion are weaker in Viviparous than Oviparous animals, from this we learn the Diet of Children should be such as is easily digested, and has already undergone some degree of Digestion in the organs of its Mother. The Milk therefore in the Breasts of the Mother is the most proper nourishment for her tender offspring. A Question here arises, how soon we ought to give the Child some additional food? & of what nature that food should be. But this is a point that Physicians have not yet agreed upon. It was formerly the custom to allow the Child no additional Food, till it was old enough to be weaned, but as all sudden changes of Diet injure the Stomach this custom must be improper. Others are of opinion that no other nourishment should be allowed during the first 12 Months except the Milk of the Breast; but there is no good reason for this, ~~and~~ and if we give the Child other food early, it will take it more readily, when there is necessity for it. - The lower Class of People begin to feed their Children, a few days after they are born, as from their circumstances they cannot attend to give them their Breast, whenever the Child is ^hungary; These Children however thrive & do well. - By beginning to feed a Child in time and in small quantities, at once gradually increasing this quantity, it may be weaned sooner & wth less difficulty. We are next to enquire what the additional food should be?

30 Vegetable food is liable ~~for~~ to fewer objections than Animal, the additional food therefore should consist chiefly of vegetable, and of these such as are easiest of digestion, of this we judge by their solubility in water, the most soluble being the easiest to digest. — Such as the FARINACEA, these should be reduced to a fine powder, and not used until after they have undergone the Vinous Fermentation, Bread ~~wh~~ has undergone both these processes is the best adapted for this purpose. Bread boiled in water, wth the addition of a little Milk, and sweetened wth Sugar is a very proper Diet for Children. If they are costive, the Bread may be boiled in small Beer, if their Bowels are too open we may substitute Water, Biscuit or Sago instead of the Bread. You are to take notice that the finer the flower ~~it~~ is, the less laxative it is, the course of ~~the~~ flower contains more of the Husk of the Grain than the fine, and is therefore more laxative; thus Oatmeal ~~wh~~ is commonly grained coarse has this effect. As in the course of our Lives, we are to be accustomed to Animal as well as Vegetable food; it is usual to allow Children Animal food, even at an early period; it ought to be given in the form of broth. Animal food, as I told you in my Nat^l Medica is more or less difficult of solubility, in proportion to its viscosity, thus Broth made of Veal, is not so easily digested, as that made of Beef. The Milk ~~wh~~ constitutes the principle part of the nourishment of Children

is supposed to coagulate in the Stomach & Duodenum (31)
and that the Lacteals absorb the finer parts, while the coarser are
expell'd as faeculent. - In this they have reasoned from analogy
from finding the stomach of a calf filled wth Coagulum of cows
milk; but we now find this Coagulum in the stomach of a
Child. - Human Milk is not coagulated by the fluids of the
Stomach. - There is a Juice in the Stomach of every animal
which when mixed wth cows milk unites all its parts intimate-
ly for a time, and afterwards Coagulates it, it was formerly
thought that this power was confined to the Stomach of the calf,
but every Animals Stomach possesses a Rennet, not even
excepting that of the Solan Goose; this Rennet effects
only the Milk of Animals that Chew the cud, and not Apes,
Mares, or Human Milk. The Stomach itself has the power of
coagulating Milk in a much greater degree, than the fluids
contained in it, even the Stomach of a Calf just born possesses
this property. - It has been supposed this property was confi-
ned to the Rennet of a Calf's Stomach, but the Human
Stomach possesses the same power, and will coagulate
Cows Milk. - Of Vegetables, the Purple Flowers of the
Artichoke is the only one that possesses this property.

Nettles, Sorrel and some others have been supposed
to produce the same effect, but they act only as acids.
Human Milk differs from every other kind of Milk,
in that it is not coagulated by the different Rennets.
It also differs from every other in not being posited by
acids. When Human Milk is thrown up from the
Stomach it appears coagulated, but not properly
posited. - All Milk put in a warm place has

32) a tendency to become acescent. - All vegetable and even animal substances, particularly the flesh of young animals is disposed to acescency. - Upon this principle we give children chalk & other absorbents to prevent this tendency from going too far. Children are sometimes hurt from receiving too little nourishment and when the child is of a costive habit, there is reason to believe that it does not receive food enough. - Young children are liable to a variety of acute diseases, at first from a stimulus in the stomach & bowels, which produces vomiting and diarrhoea, if the discharge from the stomach be small & sour, and if the stools are green we conclude that an acid acrimony prevails in those parts, this is farther ascertained, if the contents of the stomach that are thrown up stain blue paper of a red colour. In this case we should first evacuate the stomach & primæ Viæ by small doses of Spessacuanha, and then administer some gentle laxative as Rheubarb. - We may also give any kind of absorbent powder and order Glysters of Lime water to be administered; but sometimes the pain is so violent that it does not suffer us to ~~proceed with~~ ^{proceed with} this regularity, but requires immediate relief, the medicine which I have employed with the greatest success in this case, is, the

following Mixture R^y Sal: Tart. ℥ss, Spt: Lavend:
 Comp^o: qtt xxx or xli, Laud: Liquid: qtt xx - aqua
 Menth: Pip: ℥iij a Tea Spoonfull of wh may be given
 every hour, or as the Symptoms require. When
 children are liable to frequent attacks of this
 complaint from a Debility in the Stomach and Bowels,
 the Peruvian Bark will seldom fail in removing it & in
 preventing its return. — The cure may be much
 expedited by dipping the Child in cold water every
 morning, this is the most efficacious Remedy in
 guarding this, and almost every other Disease to which
 Children are liable, much depends on a proper regulation
 to Diet; when the Child is troubled wth acidities in
 the Stomach, the Nurse should live on Animal
 Food, and should particularly avoid all kinds of
 sallads, Cabbage, Peas, Nuts, Beer & Cyder —
 If the Child feeds we ought to be very attentive to
 his Diet; the accegency of Cows Milk renders it im-
 proper, the most proper Diet is Flesh Broths
 particularly those of Beef & Mutton seasoned wth
 salt only, we may also permit a little Rice to
 be boiled in them. Water Biscuit, grated and
 boiled in water may also be allowed; but Sago
 is the best nourishment Children can subsist
 on. It is of importance not to indulge the
 Children in a variety of Drinks, the

34) the more simple the better; the best drink
is pure water. - Children the first three Months
after Birth, are very apt to be affected wth belly
ache by some called inward fits. -
We are certain, that they are affected wth Belly Ache
if they appear to smile during sleep, also if their
Lips become blue, and a blue circle is perceived
under their Eyes. When they are affected wth
this disorder - Fennel, Soot, or Mixed Tea
will frequently afford relief; in violent Cases
we may give an Infusion of Rhubarb, or a
gentle Emetic, when the pain is very severe
it is necessary to give L: Laudanum; In
this City a Medicine is sold under the
name of the Carminative Mixture it is
given to Children in this situation. It is
said that this mixture was formerly used by
Dr. Fothergill in these Cases, it is composed of an
Opiate, some absorbent Earth, and a carminative oil.
They give the Child a tea Spoon full at a Dose
& Repeat, if necessary. The salt of Tartar may
be substituted in the Room of the absorbent
powder, as it is a much more ~~certain~~ effectual
Remedy. Emollient Glysters & the warm
bath may likewise be used. The Nurse should
have particular attention to the Diet,

She should avoid all kinds of flatulent food, if the Child feeds it should be confined to Sage, and grated Biscuit. rubbing the Abdomen & Stomach, & Feet of the Child wth the Hand, night and Morning will be of service in preventing the return of this disorder. Rhubarb & Soot Tea on account of the Alkali it contains are likewise useful in the same intention. When a Child abounds wth Mucus in the Primæ Viæ moderate doses of Calomel is the most effectual remedy that can be employed. Small Pox see Dimocke & Cullen — Measles, Chicough, and Diseases arising from worms see in Mat. Medica.

~ We are next to treat of Hydrocephalus Internus, by wh. is meant a collection of water in the Ventricles of the Brain. It is a most fatal Disease to Children, it seldom comes on before the 3^d or 4th or 5th year of the Childs Age and seldom after the 10th or 12th but this is liable to exceptions. As I have seen ^{Children} under 12 Months, affected wth it, and on the other hand I have met wth it in persons full grown. It is difficult to ascertain when this disease is present, as it has many symptoms in common wth are produced by the worms.

I shall only give a general description of this Disease as in the Works of W. H. H. Fothergill & Cullen, you have such an account of its appearance & cause. In General they complain of a violent pain in the Head, & tho they cannot describe their feelings, they moan constantly & put their Hands to their

36) Hands to their Heads. - After some days the pupils become dilated & squinting takes place - the Disease is then no longer doubtful. Starting, twitching & a perpetual convulsive motion of one side, with a Paralysis of the other now come on. - The Pulse from being frequent becomes slow, a slow fever, wth a foul tongue and hot Skin still continue. This disease has been considered as incurable, and tho it is very fatal, yet we have undoubted cases in wh^{ch} it was relieved, we have a variety of cases of this disease in the Edin^g Med^l Commentaries wh^{ch} were cured by Merc^{ur}. - I am persuaded however, that many of these cases were some other Diseases, tho there is no doubt but that some of them are true. - Long before I had Merc^{ur} recommended in this Disorder, I had administered it in several cases of it.

I considered it as a species of encysted & & of proy, and ^{as} Merc^{ur} proves unvariable in other Encysted Dropsies, I was led to try it ⁱⁿ the Hydrocephalus Internus - Its use was accompanied wth various success - The first case in wh^{ch} I tried it was in that of a Boy 9 years of age, who had most of the Symptoms of the Disease, and his sister had died of it. - His pupils were dilated, but as he had

never had the squinting, I was doubtful, whether (37)
it was really the Hydrocephalus, he took large doses
of Calomel & recovered. The next case was that of a
young Lady 10 years of age. She complained of a
violent pain in the Head, that was always worse at
night. She squinted & had a constant nausea &
frequent vomiting. Her Body was costive, - in this
case I had no doubt, but that it was the true Hydro-
cephalus Internus. Here a fair opportunity was
given to try the effects of Mercury. She was put
upon a course of Calomel & took one grain Night
& Morning. It was remarkable that ℥i of Salap
produced no effect on her Bowels while ℥v or vj of
Calomel operated very well. This I have observed in
several Cases. Merc: never fails to move the Bowels,
when no other purgative, except Glyster, has any effect.

This is so constant that it almost serves us in
distinguishing this disease. She took the Calomel
until her Gums were affected, by this means the pain
& other Symptoms were alleviated but not removed. -
2 Blisters was applied to the Head, and afforded great
relief, to use her own expression, it appeared to her
as if the Blister was drawing off the Disease, and
extracting it by the roots. She still continued the
Merc: and obtained perfect relief; and at this Day
enjoys perfect Health. - There is no doubt but the
cure was effected by Mercury. - I still continue
the same method of treating this Disorder,

30) but have not succeeded in any one Instance -
I am equally certain, that it is but very seldom
relieved by Calomel. Great quantities of it
have been lately administered in a Case of Hydro-
cephalus Intermus by the Physicians of the Dispensary
in this City where it produced a cure. Except
in those two Cases. I have not heard of any others
in which Calomel was successful in this City.

Some are of Opinion, that Mercury is entirely useless,
while Others think it possesses, considerable Virtues
in this disorder - In my Opinion Mercury is indis-
pensably necessary in this Disease -

The next Disease of Which we shall Treat is the Scarlatina
for a description of this disease, I refer you to Cullen, Withering
and others - Whether the Scarlatina, and the Ulcerous sore
throat ^{is the same disease} has been much agitated, but to little pur-
-pose, as when the Scarlatina puts on a Malignant
appearance, it requires the same treatment with the
others - In my opinion they do not ^{differ} specifically
from each other at least there is no more difference
between them, than there is between the Con-
-fluent & distinct small Pox. In one instance,
where the Scarlatina attacked a whole Family,
that all had it in a favourable manner, except
one in whom it put on the appearance of

of the Ulcerous Sore Throat, This one died (39)

In another family two died of this Ulcerous sore throat, while in a third Person, it put on the ~~appearance~~ form of a Scarlatina and the Patient survived.

I have paid as much attention as possible to this subject, wth a view to ascertain the difference - and the more I have read, & the more I have seen, the more fully I am persuaded they are the same Disease,

differently modified, according to the different constitutions they attack and circumstances attending this attack - These Diseases have frequently prevailed in America, and proved very

fatal. Dr. Ogden of Long Island was the first Practitioner that treated them successfully -

Dr. Douglas of New England furnished him wth his Ideas, respecting their treatment, he used Calomel very freely combined wth Theriac.

This practice is not followed in Europe, tho since that time it has become general in America.

I have pursued the same method - I make it an invariable rule to exhibit an Emetic when first call'd.

This Emetic should be some one of the Antimonial preparations, as Sact: Emet: or Vin: Antimon: so as to

produce complete or even repeated vomiting. Five or six hours after the Emetic has

40) been given, I order a dose of Calomel, of
wh^{ch} I seldom prescribe more than 2 or less
than 1 gr. for a dose. — If the Body is too open
I add such a quantity of Opium to the
Calomel, as to guard against purging. —
Too much purging is always to be prevented
as much as possible. a few Hours after
the Calomel has been taken. — I order
the Emetic Wine in such a quantity as to
produce Nausea, and as it is desirable
that the Patient should puke moderately ~~or~~
a Day, it is proper to increase the dose
towards Evening. — At Night I give another
Dose of Calomel. — Antimonial Wine is to be
given, during the whole course of the Disease.
It is seldom necessary to exhibit more than
two or three Doses of Calomel. — The Steam of
Vinegar, water & Spirit should be received
into the Throat, wh^{ch} should be frequently
gargled. — If any swelling should appear
in the ~~throat~~ external Parts of the Throat,
it should be bathed wth Ro^{se} Liniment. —
If the tendency to putrefaction is consi-
derable, Bark, & Wine should be given.
This however is seldom necessary.

when the Disease has been early treated as I
have directed - Blisters may be applied
to the external parts - tho I have not used
them since I have adopted this method of cure -
one of my own Children had the disease very
severely - the Ulcers in his Throat, sickness in
the Stomach and the Rash - all attacked him
at the same time - but by the method I have
related to you, in the course of 48 Hours he was
greatly relieved. - The first Symptoms of a
favourable termination of the Disease, was
in the Tongue ~~wh~~ from being very foul become
clean, and the skin unctuous. It is one of the
principle effects of the Vin: Antimon: to bring
on a discharge from the Mouth, ~~Stomach~~^{an} and Throat.
By this the Throat is kept clean & It also determi-
nes powerfully to the Skin, and there moderates
the heat & Fever; The principle use of Calomel,
I believe to stimulate the Glands to a copious
excretion, thus the putrid matter is thrown out
of the stomach - If the putrefaction is extended
to the rest of the System, Bark & wine correct
it - this is my mode of accounting for the
operation of these Medicines - I have experi-
ence to recommend & give sanction to their use -

42) For since I have adopted it I have not lost one Patient in this disease. It is not uncommon for it to be succeeded by anasarca or swellings of the Legs and Body. A gentle Cathartic of Jalap is very effectual in removing the swellings.

The Cholera Morbus, and Diarrhea of Children differ materially from each other. The Cholera morbus comes on suddenly, & wth violence. It consists in evacuation both by vomiting & Stool. It is accompanied wth spasmodic affections. The Diarrhea comes on ~~suddenly~~ gradually wthout violent spasms or gripings, wth two or three purging stools a Day, without Fever, without loss of Strength or Spirits. The Disease continues in this for several Days or commonly weeks, wthout threatening symptoms, only that the Child loses flesh, becomes relaxed & weak, and a constant fever comes on. An inflammation of the Bowels takes place, a Mortification succeeds, and the Child is inevitably lost. Both Diseases begin about the latter end of June & continue epidemic, until the middle or latter end of September, they seldom disappear before the

43
Summer Heat has declined. These Diseases are
very fatal to children in this City & particularly
so to those under 2 years of age. From the time
of year at wh they prevail, there is no doubt but
that they are owing to the same causes w^t the Cholera
Morbus and Bilious Diarrhea in Adults. From
this view of the Matter, the Method of cure will be much
more rational than it was some time ago. I have
lately made a great deal of difference in my manner of
treating these two disorders. In the Cholera Morbus
my intention is to diminish the sensibility & irritability
of the Stomach & intestines for w^t nothing is more effec-
tual than the Mixture, I formerly mentioned to you
composed of Salt: of Tartar: Tinct: Thebaic: and some
agreeable distilled water. To the Stomach we may
apply externally, cloths moistened w^t Spirits in wh
Cloves or some other Aromatic has been infused.
When the violence of the disease is abated we have
recourse to any Tonic to restore the Tone to the
Stomach and debilitated parts. In the Diarrhea
gentle evacuants are indicated, as Specac: or
Rheubarb in small Doses. When we administer
the Specac. we should combine it w^t prepared
Chalk, which will absorb the acid, and afterwards
act as a gentle evacuant. As Specacuanha

44) and Rhubarb both possess an Astringent power, they give Tone to the Intestines, at the same time that they act as ^{exactly} Evacuants. — When we use Rhubarb we should give it in Infusion and combine wth A Mace, Nutmegs, or any other grateful Stomachic to render it more Tonic. —

If this should not succeed I have always found Peruv: Bark: either in substance or decoction, wth a few drops of L: Laud: to render it more astringent the most effectual cure of this Disease. — When the Abdomen is hard and distended a few doses of Calomel at Bed time will be of service. — Blisters may have their use, so likewise may fomentions of Spirits to the Abdomen. — Ulysters of Bark & Laud: are often attended wth the best effects. — Cold bathing is the most effectual means of preventing this Disease, and also one of the most powerful methods, we can employ to preserve children not only against this but against every other Disorder to w^{ch} they are subject, at that period of life. —

46)

Lectures on the
Theory & Practice
of
Medicine —

by
^{Benjamin} Dr. Rush at the College
of
Philadelphia Anno Domini 1790

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Lect: 1st
on the Blood

The Blood appears to be a simple homogenous fluid, a halitus escapes from the Blood as soon as it is drawn from the Body, the quantity differs according to the Heat of the blood, or surface of the Vessels that contains it. — It first separates into Serum & Crassamentum, the Crassamentum is composed of Red Globules & coagulable lymph. The Serum is not of an homogenous nature, it is coagulated by Heat & when exposed to heat a Halitus escapes from it. The Serum & Crassamentum are kept together by Heat. — Let us now examine the Red globules. — They were supposed by Leuwenhoek to consist of six small globules. They are not miscible with the other parts of the Blood, some suppose it to be owing to their being of an oily nature, but falsely. — They have been supposed to be of an watery nature, but they are of an Inflamable nature. — On what does their colour depend? — An Dephlogisticated Air, this has been lately proved by Dr. Goodwin in a piece intitled Goodwin on Respiration. The red Globules may serve for Nutrition, & for promoting the growth of the Body. —

48 The white of an Egg is more of a bland nature than the Serum of the Blood. - There is an analogy between the white of an Egg & the Serum of the Blood, they are both coagulated by acids & Alkalies, & both serve for the Nourishment of the Body. - Little dependance is to be put on the appearance of the blood.

The coagulable separates sometimes in the Body - when there is not heat enough to keep them together. This is composed of an Ammoniacal salt, dissolved in water, - The acid is the Phosphoric acid - The acid renders the Crassamentum more easily dissolved in the Serum - What proportion do the parts of the blood bear to each other? They are different in ^{diff} subjects - The Chyle has been considered as a part of the Blood, tho not evident to our senses. - Coagulable Lymph has been taken for it: - Is there any oil in the Blood? we have no proofs of its existing formally in the Blood -

Does the Blood contain air? yes, - but in a semiklastic state. - There exists no Morbid Tenuity in the Blood, the cause producing it, has been supposed to be too great a quantity of watery Liquor taken in the Body, it is s.^d to take place when the urine is obstructed, it may take place in the Ishuria Renalis, but this is only temporary. It does not take place, when we expect its presence, - It does not take place ^{more} in Dropsy than any other Disease - It may perhaps take place in the Scurvy, where the properties of the Blood are changed. - It is difficult to account for the Blood being supposed to be the seat of so many Diseases. - The Aliment we take in is of a bland insipid nature, the Farinacea makes the Diet of the greatest part of Mankind, They undergo a fermentation in the Stomach, No acrimony could get into the blood for the Stomach is so sensible that it would be puked Up - The oil that is found in the

50) Stomach & Intestines is there deposited to defend
their boats. - If Saline substances were taken
into the Blood, they would be discharged by
the Excretories. In the Scurvy there is
an acrimony, & yet the Heart & Arteries perform
their offices as usual. - Salts are either
simple or compound, the compound are
composed of an acid & Alkali united. -

That an acid is evolved in the Stomach is a
Doctrine generally established & adopted by
Physicians; The Bile containing an Alkali
neutralizes the acid. - If an acid was not
neutralized by the Alkali in the Bile,
the Lacteals would refuse to admit it
and if it was admitted, it would be too
generally diffused, thro the mass of
blood. It has been said we have sometimes
acid Sweats; but how comes it, that the
acid is in the Sweats & not in the Blood?
Maargraff says that if poured upon
Tar produces smell like musk.

who would say that that Mixture be Muske on
 account of its smell alone. - Is there an Alkali
 contained in the blood? ^{no.} There is no substance
 analogous to fire in the Blood; In those Persons
 who have taken them to dissolve the Stone,
 Green Tea drank in the Morning early has been
 known to produce the same effect. - If they
 were taken into the Blood, they would be discha-
 rged by the kidneys, but no person has ever
 turned the Syrup of Violets to a green colour by
 Urine. - But what shall we say to Dr. Huxam's
 facts of the appearance of Blood? He has neglected to
 inform us what appearance the Blood puts on
 in the cases he mentions - Neutral salts,
 being in a dissolved state ⁱⁿ of the Blood. -
 Alkaline Salts may produce an Alkaline acrimony
 in the blood, by not being neutralized by
 the acid in the Stomach. - ~~One fact~~
 One fact is produced as a proof of an
 alkali existing in the Blood. -

52) If we mix the Syrup of Violets wth the Serum of the Blood, the produce a green colour, but any Person versed in the doctrine of Colours knows how this takes place. — The serum is of a Yellow colour, the Syrup of Violets blue, and a Yellow and blue produce a green when united. Is a vol^l. Alkali present in the Blood? it is not in a separate state, Dr. Gaubius supposed it to exist. — No vegetable contains a vol^l. Alkali in an uncombined state. — Dr. Gaubius tells us it may be decomposed by Alkalies, joining the acid of Phosphorus, but we have proved that an Alkali, does not exist in the Blood. — Dr. Gaubius says, Aromatics taken in large quantities, quicken the perspiration, & so evolve a vol^l. Alkali. But they are never taken in quantities large enough to produce this effect — Poisons when taken into the Blood, have been

supposed to evolve a Volt. Alkali: They operate by bringing on ^{on} direct debility - If it was brought by putrefaction, acids would be the best remedies, but facts prove to the contrary; Common Salt is never found formally in the blood - It is changed into a Phosphoric Salt, - Eruptions have been supposed to arise from Acid Acrimony in the Blood - They are altogether local or depend upon another cause, we shall speak of them in another Lecture -

Life appears to be a forced state, It is kept up by application of Stimuli - These are either External or Internal -

The External are Heat, light, exercise, sound, & Pure air - The Internal are food, Drinks, Tension of the Glands containing secreted liquor, exercise of understanding, particularly Hope, Love, Joy, Anger. These are

5th) said to be direct. — The Indirect are
either Internal or External. — The External
are Cold, Darkness & Silence. — The Internal
are Abstinence, evacuations of the glands,
copious evacuations by stool & certain
passions of the Mind as fear, grief, Despair
& the sense of Shame. — They produce &
increase Motion. — Excitability abounds
most in Infancy, the waste of it produces
Sleep.

The Predisposing causes of Diseases
are very numerous. — The sedentary life
of the Rich & indifferent one of the Poor
during pregnancy predispose the child
to many Diseases. Children are disposed
to predisposition by accidents received
during Birth. — The absurd practice of
washing children wth Spirit, the first

(35)
Diet in Children is very improper. Their dress
is also improper — by the use of ^{such} Spirits & Liquors to
cure their Diseases — The premature application
of the Minds of Children — The excessive exertion
of Children at play. — Heat, Cold, Dryness, & Moisture
the sensible Qualities of the air. — A Dry Atmosphere
is the cause of Asthma. — By the insensible causes
we mean, Miasmata & Contagions. An excessive
or deficient action of mind produce many Diseases.
Thinking is a Stimulus, It produces Indirect
Debility. — Mirth & Joy are Stimulants —
Grief, Fear — Shame — and Guilt have nothing
positive in their action. — They act as Sedatives,
sometimes they act suddenly & bring on Death.
Debt is frequently the cause of many Diseases,
Hunting, Gaming and Dancing predispose to
many Diseases. — The Understanding

56 Stimulates the Body & brings on Indirect
Debility. — Inonion produces many Diseases
There are many Diseases produced by Artificial
causes, as by Tobacco. It impairs the Appetite
& brings on Dyspepsia. — produces many
nervous Diseases: as Palsy, Apoplexies^{&c} &c
I have known the Epilepsy brought on in
a Gentleman of this City by the use of Snuff
It impairs the Memory, the case of Sir
Jm.^d Pringle a proof of it. — The want of
Tobacco when a Person has been accustomed
to it, likewise produces many Diseases.
The Rook Goat the only Animal that feeds
upon Tobacco. — Old People are not to be
deprived of the use of Tobacco —

A Disease is that condition of the Body in
wh^{ch} the Functions are performed, wth difficulty
or not at all. —

A Symptom is an apparent deviation from Health. - Symptoms are divided into three kinds viz: Symptoms of the Disease, Sympt^r of the cause, & Sympt^r of Symptoms. - The natural Functions are digestion, Chylification, Nutrition, Muscular Motion. - The Diagnosis is the distinction of Diseases, from each other. - The Prognosis is the declaration of the Disease. -

Diseases are Symptomatic or Ideopathic. -

They are also Natural or Artificial. - Fevers come under the Head of natural ^{Diseases} ~~Artificial~~. -

War & Civilization are the Natural outlets of human life. - Artificial Diseases are the offspring of Civilization. - The Indication of cure ought to be

founded on the knowledge of the Proximate

causes. - Remedies are Natural or Artificial.

Natural are the Powers of Nature, the Artificial are taken from the Nat. Medica. - Diseases are General or ~~General~~ ^{Local}.

50)

Of Fevers See Folio 63 D

The characteristics of Fevers are frequent pulse, after shivering, an increased ~~heat~~ heat & diminution of strength. I object to Morbific being the proximate cause of Fevers, as they are brought on by fear & cured by Electricity, Bark &c. Effluvia are the remote causes of Fevers, not the Proximate. Abscesses have been urged as the cause of the Morbific matter being the proximate cause of Fevers. — They depend upon Debility. — all Diseases depend on debility. — Disease & Debility are synonymous Terms. The Occasional causes are Cold, Moisture, Fear, Intemperance & Fatigue. — The symptoms of Fevers all indicate Debility. The Proximate cause of Fever is irregular action in the arterial system from excess or deficiency of the moving vital powers. — There is likewise an intermediate state called by Dr Brown Asthenia. — This takes place in the

(59)
Epilepsy. It appears to have its seat in the
muscular fibres of the Arteries. I infer it from
the analogy between a fever & a Convulsion in
the Nervous System - I infer it likewise from convul-
sions in the Nervous System, impairing the functions
of the Brain & so does Fever. They are attended
with excess of regular & deficiency of irregular action,
so are fevers - Convulsions in the nervous System
remit at times so do Fevers - Debility is
is likewise the Proximate cause of Diseases.
The exciting powers are Indirect or Direct
Stimuli. Excitement & Excitability are often
converted into each other - In the causes produ-
cing Fever there is a deficiency of Excitement &
accumulation of Excitability - The causes
of Inflammatory Diseases are chiefly Heat, Pt.
Liquours, & External causes. Acid Matter
detained in the Capillary arteries - Micromata
& Convulsions - Inflammatory Diseases
not known in Countries uniformly Hot or

60 or Cold — They occur chiefly in the Spring
when cold weather has been succeeded by hot
weather. — This Fever will be most violent in
Persons of great passions & those labouring under
Plethora &c. — The Manner of the great produce
disease of direct debility. The irregular Action
is known by pain, dry skin, partial sweat
pulse hard, & full jerking, dry & white Tongue
vomiting, Thirst, Continence & high coloured
urine. — The chilly fit & Spasms necessary
concomitants of debility. They are only
Symptoms of approaching Disease. — The
dry & white Tongue depends upon an Obstruc-
-tion of the Mucus covering the Tongue; The
Spasm depends upon a reflux of blood from
the capillary Arteries. — From whence is the
excess of irregular ^{action} in fevers succeeding debility?
Why is not the convulsions of the arterial System
proportioned to the exciting powers? There are
many Analogies in the human System, where
the Convulsion is not proportioned to the exciting
causes. — A single castor oil not the thrown up
by vomiting, will produce a Disease which

will last for many weeks. — ^{There is} An excess of action in the
beginning of Synochus & defect in the end. — In the
Typhus Gravior there is sometimes a deficiency of action
the absence of a chill indicates the greatest debility,
the most passive state of the Vis Motrix. — We will
now inquire into the method of cure of inflammatory
diseases — We know the presence of Inflama-
tory Diathesis, by pain, costiveness, age, Constitution,
of the Patient. The previous habits of the Patient —
By attending to his place of residence, to the Country
in which he lives — The pulse — full — hard & not very
quick. — The Pulse is slowest when we lie on our back
quicker when we lie on the side — quickest when we sit
up or by the fire side — In sleep it is slowest. —
Passions of the mind influence the pulse, as hope,
fear, anger, joy, &c. — Hope is stimulating & Fear
debilitating. — Pronation is the best position of
the Arm to feel the pulse, few Muscles are then in
action — The state of sensation in a Physician being
different in different postures, he ought therefore
to feel the Pulse in the same position of Body — The
best is sitting, by shutting the Eyes it concentrates
the sense of feeling. — The pulse in Old people is
irregular & slow when in health — often regular

62) in Disease. - In old people it is apt to stop &
sometimes very difficult to be increased by An-
flammatory Diseases. - In Infancy it is
quickest. - It should always be felt in both
arms. It is sometimes difficult to find in one
but never in both arms of same Patient. - The
artery sometimes runs on the Back of the
hand & Radius - Allowance should always
be made from the arm being exposed to heat
or cold, for the stimulating properties of
heat & sedative ones of cold make a material
difference in the State of the Pulse. - A Child
last fall being brought to ^{the} Pennsylvania Hospital
having had its arm exposed to cold for some
time, rendered the pulse so low that I
could not feel it. - I conceive more is to be
known respecting a Disease by feeling the
Pulse, than any one other Symptom. It
^{surprising} is how Dr. Brown neglects the State of the Pulse.
Hardness and Roundness ~~of~~ the Pulse are
of more consequence, & are more to be attended to
than quickness. - Is there any remedy by
which we can prevent an Inflammatory Disease?
Yes, there are. Pediluvium - warm wine

they - and a few drops of Laudanum, by bring-
ing on a sweat, will prove successful - -
Nightful dreams ^{precede} ~~precede~~ Hydrocephalus. -

Burning of the Palms of the Hands & soles in the con-
sumption - A sickness of the Stomach & Colic of
the feet precede the Goat. A lightness of the
head & false vision precede the Piles. -

The Promonitory symptoms of Inflammatory Dis-
eases are Costiveness, dulness of the Mental facul-
ties, Chills & Fatigue - Are there any means
of preventing these diseases? Yes, by rest, fasting
from gross aliment or nourishing - The Stimuli of
radial drinks - If irregular action of the System
have come on, these remedies are improper. -

Perhaps a dose of Opium would be proper in
strangling an Inflammatory Disease in its birth, by
its Stimulant operation correcting debility. - It
would resolve the operations of nature into
Physical necessity. - Nature often destroys life
itself - if left to her in Fevers, by excess or
deficiency of action - ^{but the cure of Inflamm^y Fevers}
should not be left to Nature by all means

A true Inflamm^y Fever is without vomiting & without local
pains, but they are not without standing Sympt^{ms} of it, as in the Pleurisy
a moist Tongue & full & round pulse are characteristic of it

Cure of Inflammatory Fevers

The general indication of cure is to lessen the Irregular action of the System. - This is done 1st By bloodletting. - The blood should be drawn from a large Orifice - Blood should be always drawn from the arm. Derivation & Revulsion are Doctrines long since exploded. What Circumstances should determine the quantity of Blood to be drawn? - The relief obtained, the pulse, and appearance of the Blood should always govern us in proposing a second bleeding. Clegorn used to take $XX\frac{1}{2}$ I have followed Sydenham's method to bleed moderately & repeatedly & administer purges the days I do not bleed. - It is supposed a Middle sized Man has 50 lb of blood in his System. I have sometimes ^{taken} from 60 to 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ & in a case of an Officer wounded at the Battle of Princetown by a ball thro his lungs - I took 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ & he had lost about 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the field, before he recovered - kept him in a dark & ^{and upon water wherein bread was boiled, his system was extremely excitable that he was} silent room - he is now in good health - ^{when any person walked the floor} Bleeding is proper in all ages - Children as well as in old People require it, & are much relieved by it and sooner than aged Persons. Sover powder is composed of Opueachanka, Nutt. salt & Opium On.

The more coagulable the blood, the more viscid the blood, very yellow serum of the blood is indication of Inflammation.

(65)
Excess of action is more violent in children than in
People, they have more excitability than aged or
Persons, but it is soon exhausted. I once bled
a child 3 months old, three times in a fever
the blood drawn was always sizzly - Pleurisy
may be known in a child, by its crying when you
press on the side, ^{there} by increasing ^{the pain} - Is bleeding
proper in women? Yes - & at the time of Menstruation
in an Inflammatory Disease & require it more at
that than any other time. In Pregnancy the system
is Plethoric - in Pregnant women there is an Inflamm-
atory Diath^{is} & bleeding therefore ~~is~~ requisite.
It has the authority of Dr. Sydenham to recommend it.
The 2^d remedy is the application of cold air. - It is a
debilitating remedy & diminishes excitement &
^{only useful when accompanied exercise & at a certain stage of the disease}
excess of irregular action. - I forbid it in the Measles
& Pneumonia when debility attends - It appears only
to be a proper remedy where Inflammatory Dia-
thesis attends, connected wth cool air is sitting
a few hours of the day in a chair. - It frees
the Patient from the accumulation of his own Heat,
wears down ^{his} excitement - 3^d Emetics
administered so as to excite nausea or vomiting,
can debility or relax ~~the~~ the surface

CC) of the Body - Tartar Emet^{gr 1/4 combined to gr 3/4 of Sal. Emet.} is to be preferred
 Powder or
 to any of the other ^{nte} Ammoniacal Preparations -
 The Senec: Snake root a kind of vegetable
 Tart. Emet. ^{made pleasant to the liquorice root} it sweats wthout stimulating &
 an excellent remedy - 4th Neutral Salts,
 Nitre is one of the best & sp^t of Minderseri
 the weakest - 5 By avoiding Stimulants of
 all kinds - News of all kind should be kept
 from the Patient - A Logoracious Nurse is
 always to be avoided - No company to be admitted
 to the Patient - Light should be abstracted &
 noise of all kind to be removed - Animal &
 other Stimulating food to be avoided -
 Diet should consist of Salep, Sago, Panada &
 used according to the state of the Disease -
 Panada as good as any - Thirst is to be
^{in the beginning wth tepid water & afterwards}
 relieved by draughts of cool water - Cherry &
 raw apple waters & others not of a stimu-
 lating quality, as Barley water, ~~some of these~~
~~water~~, weak beverage, Tamarind water - Toast
 & water, remedies chiefly used in this country -
 Herb. Tea's, dried cherries poured into boiling
 & upon raw apples - While there is a doubt
 whether the Inflam^t. Diath^{is} is pure &

In the first stage of this fever, when chills are present, cold air hurtful

unmixed state you may give drinks moderately
warm & Sudorifics to be avoided - Blesters are impro-
per at the beginning of these Fevers. ^{So are Sudorifics & unuseful when there is mixed action so is the} Warm bath imp-
^{at this stage} proper - Opium is hurtful - Mercury is proper when used
as a Purgative, & thereby debilitates the System, It has
a two fold action, on the Lymphatics & blood vessels,
when given in small doses - it acts on the Arterial Sys-
tem & causes Inflammation. Death. The Indians
of this Country cure a pleurisy by suspending them-
selves by the Arm to the Limb of a Tree. ^{it weakens & destroys the creditability of the System} - Milder
Milder & Graver, Intermittent Fevers, Plague,
Influenza & Catarrh are Diseases of excess of irregu-
lar action & deficiency of regular action -
Remote and Predisposing causes of Fevers w^h an
excess of irregular & deficiency of regular action are,
Marsh & Animal Effluvia, Cold, excessive Heat,
Fear, Grief, certain Specific Contagⁿ, and certain stimuli
applied to the Stomach Bowels.

Marsh Effluvia, Heat, & Moisture are necessary to
produce it; when ponds or Banks of Rivers are wholly
overflowed no fevers are produced at those places, thus
some years ago, when there was a great inundation
of the Ponds and Banks of the Rivers a few Miles below
Phila^d - there were no fevers there - but the Citizens
were chiefly affected - This Effluvia was
supposed to be of an Animal nature, but

60) Experiments shew it to be of a Vegetable Nature. Effluvia arise chiefly near ~~the~~ Rivers where their ascent is not prevented by Trees, hence Countries become liable Diseases, when they are clearing, but when cultivated become healthy again. - It is remarkable, that two airs mixing together, neither of which are found will produce Diseases. Thus the sea Air is wholesome & agreeable to sick persons & so is land air at a distance from the sea, but nigh the sea it is not, on account of the mixture of the two airs. Old People frequently die upon removing from aqueous Countries. Aqueous produce Indirect debility but in Old People they only produce healthy Excitement. - What is the nature of this Effluvia - some facts seem to prove that its bad effects are owing to Insects.

Animal Effluvia, Unclean linings, confinement in a crowd, produce it, perhaps linen more liable to produce them than woollen stuffs - These Effluvia often produce Diseases & infect Scholars. Low vegetable & a small quantity of animal food & depression of Mind often produce them. - Can a human Body infect itself from Effluvia generated in itself? - Yes it can -

(69)
Cold a universal predisposing cause of this kind of
Fever, by its debilitating power rendering the Miasmata
more effectual, in producing their action. —
The circumstances rendering it active are — Its Inten-
sity, its duration, its being accompanied by Moisture,
a current of Air — Its alteration wth Heat. Can cold
produce Fever, wth ^{without} the concurrence of Effluvia?
^{It can particularly when alternated wth heat}
~~There are~~ ^{There are} Fevers from cold wthout any exhalation, as
the Vernal Intermittents —

Heat, produces Fevers by causing Indirect debility.
~~Fevers~~ Fear, produces Fevers also by causing debi-
lity, by taking ^{away} the Stimulus of hope & ~~from~~ Joy
& — Grief, is a strong predisposing cause of fevers,
Alone can produce them —

Mephitic Air & Poisons likewise produce fevers.
Poisons appear to be nothing but stimuli, produ-
cing the highest degree of Indirect Debility, to
wit^h Death — Certain Stimuli applied to the
Stomach & Bowels are remote causes of Fever,
as certain substances being too long retained in
them as food, certain poisons received into the
Stomach, as Stramonium. — It is worthy of
remark that all Contag^{ns} the Catarrh not

10) excepted affect all animals. - They affect certain People. - The Yellow Fever never affected the Creole women in the West Indies. - Contag^{ns} affect different Colours, both Human & Brute creation. Some are peculiar to Brutes. Are there any Methods whereby the Miasmata may be destroyed? Yes, there are - They are first destroyed by Fires, the benefits derived from them are the causing a free circulation of air & from this Heat. Probably Cities are more healthy than country places on account of the greater number of Fires in Cities. - 2^d By whitewashing the Rooms - 3^d By vinegar, being sprinkled upon the floor, burnt Gunpowder & Sulphur - 4th By thus being near a house, provided they are not placed too near each other perhaps the exhale a pure Air. - 5th By vol^{at} Alkali, exhaled from human faeces - as witness^{proof} I bring in the Cities of Madrid & Edinburgh. - 6th By cultivation of a Country. - 7th By cleanliness - 8th By dry or fresh air - 9th Sea Bathing - 10th By anointing the Body wth Oil or Bears grease, as proof to it are the Indians of this Country - 11th By generous Diet & cordial Drinks,

They should be taken in the Morning, Salt meat
the best Diet for that purpose. 12th By equable
warmth from Flannel & corked shoes: 13th By
avoiding fatigue, morning & night air - 14th By
Yucca - 15th By Frosts & heavy Rains, a moist air
when there is no wind, is apt to retain contagions -
16th A firm mind from a steady reliance on a
continued Providence. - Is Tobacco a preventative
against any of these Diseases? No, I know it did
not prevent the Influenza, and according to
Mr Howard it did not prevent the Plague -
In sickly seasons & countries rising early has
been found hurtful. - Are there any means of
destroying the contagions of the Measles or Small
Pox? - There have none as yet been discovered -
On what parts of the system do contagions exert
their action? - They affect the Arterial & Nervous
Systems - The Blood, Bile, surface of the Body
Saliva, Mucus, alimentary Canal, & Lymphatic
system. - Is there any method of preventing
contagions from affecting the Human System?
Yes, Bark & wine sometimes prevent it, when
it affects the alimentary Canal an Emetic will
carry it off. To this should be added abstinence
or a light Diet. - The Typhus Mitior is

72) is known by Languor, Costiveness, Head ache
dry skin &c these symptoms accompanied
by Chilliness constitute Typhus Gravior -
I shall now proceed to the cure of Diseases depending
upon Excess of irregular Action caused by the
above causes. -

The Symptoms are pain in the Head, redness
of the Eyes, burning heat all over the Body,
and Delirium - They depend upon Indirect
Debility - They are the Plague - Yellow
Fever - & high Bilious Fever - They are Fevers
of Irregular ~~action~~ ^{and the discoloured Tongue &c}
^{are the characteristics of these Fevers not of Inflammatory}

Remedies ^{The remedies for too much irregular}
^{and not Inflammatory} ^{these diseases are the Bilious, Yellow Fever & Plague}
action are 1st Blood-letting, it is proper in all
cases of violent action, the pulse in general is
hard & full but sometimes very weak & low
from pain producing Indirect Debility, bleeding
is proper in these cases. - Auchen, Sydenham
& Pringle approve of it, bleeding in these cases
should only be in the beginning. - 2^d Emetics

The Bile being in these Diseases abundant &
^{& of a bad quality sometimes to excrete the rectum}
a bad quality, therefore ought to be evacuated,
Emetics proper for this purpose, they ought in
general to be used only in an early period
see folio 81 A

B In the first of these diseases the pulse is full, round & bounding - as in the first of the Eyes
precurors are a slight head ache, better taste than the others - but in the second & third
the pulse is full, round & bounding - as in the first of the Eyes
precurors are a slight head ache, better taste than the others - but in the second & third

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of this Disease, but are sometimes *improper* in an
advanced stage of it - 3^d Purges, they are in general
safer remedies than Emetics, and should be given
when Emetics are thought improper. - They
should be of the lenient kind, & should be given
every other day, as *Sal Glaub*, *Manna*, it is
safe to administer them as long as the Tongue
continues moist, together wth other Remedies
Clysters are very proper, & ought to be administered
frequently: - 4th Cool air & Cold Drinks, ^{especially in Nervous Dis.} as
debilitating Remedies are very proper at any
time, - They ^{have} been recommended by *Celsus* & most
authors since him - 5th Cold Bath has been
used at *Breslau* ~~but~~ wth success - 6th

By avoiding all Stimulating powers, also removing
the Urine & *Fæces* as often as they are discharged &
cleaning the Mouth ^{& Teeth} often - 7th By changing the
Linnen & Sheets, changing & correcting the air
as by opening the windows & by Fires very neces-
sary for that purpose ^{in summer as well as winter occasioning a current of air}. - By *Twigs of Trees* espe-
cially those of the willow being strewed in the Room
by pouring *Vitriolic acid* upon common Salt ^{forming the Muriatic field} &
by removing some of the Furniture of the Room
The curtains to be taken down - The Patient
ought to be by all means placed in the

The middle of the Room - Is Opium proper
 in this Disease? ^{till after bleeding} It is not, ^{but} is extremely
^{the quantity is to be regulated by the pulse from 5 to 10 drops 2d: produce sleep}
 hurtful. - Are Blisters proper - Pringle &
 Muxham warn us against their use on
 account of their bringing on ^{which may be prevented by demulcent drinks} Stanguary &
 causing Mortifying Sores. - They are
 proper about the 3^d or 5th Day - If Stanguary
 comes on 2^d Land will cure it: but it may
 be obviated by putting a piece of Muslin
 between the Blisters & skin - An obstinate
 vomiting sometimes occurs in these Diseases
 & only to be checked by Blisters applied to the
^{Or by Tea made of Senec: Cam: & Lead Columb:}
 Lorists & Legs - Blisters should be on till they
 raise the Cuticle & no longer, in general 6
 hours will answer, but it often requires 12
 24 & even 20 to produce this effect - Cabbage
 Leaves improper to dress Blisters wth - Cerat:
^{of oil & wax}
 Simple, best application - cutting away
 the cuticle, when it has rose is extremely
 improper - In what manner do Blisters
 Operate? Locally they operate as evacuants
 are Sudorifics proper? - They are not until
 the irregular action of the System is subdued
 after irregular action is overcame, the

* Blisters induce sleep the first 4 hours, by raising the System to the sleeping point

chief Indication is to correct Debility - The Indians
of this Country & the Africans use Cold Bath in
the Eruptive Fever of the Small Pox wth success.
<sup>In 9th. Sec. the external stimulus of warm water is hurtful when fainting
attends, but fomentations wth spirits, bitter herbs, Garlic & Mustard are useful</sup>
Remedies for obviating Debility are Stimulants &
antiseptics. - Stimulants are divided into
Diffusible, Durable & Mixed - The Diffusible
are Wine, Aether, Opium, Porter, Voll's Alkali &c
The Durable are food of every kind - The Mixed
are Garlic, Bark, & Mercury - The Diffusible
Stimuli are of different degrees of strength, moderate
debility should be opposed by the weakest Stimuli.
Wine to be effectual should be given constantly
especially at night and about the crisis of the
Disease & in large quantities - Wine will not
Intoxicate in these cases, because there is little
excitability to act upon - Porter is an excellent
stimulant & so are all Malt Liquors -
Voll's Alkali: in doses of about 5 to 10 gr^s is a
high Stimulant - There are likewise external
Stimulants, as Sinapisms, Blisters, Warm
Bath, Stinging wth nettles &c. -

The presence of Sceptic Tendency in a Disease
may be known by, a dry & black Tongue, blackness
of the skin, low pulse, & Cadaverous Smell -

76) Ether may be given if the above Remedies fail in the cure & lastly Opium. - Bark may be given in Septic Tendency, it ought at first to be given in Infusion, & afterwards Huxham's Tincture if the Stomach oh? not retain it add a little Laudanum to it, & if that does not answer, administer it in the form of Glysters, or wrapping the Body in sheets dipped in the Decoct. of Bark. Spirits diluted wth water may likewise be given. When these have all failed, we must have recourse to Opium. I shall here make a few remarks on the use of this Remedy, all ^{the} good effects derived from it, is owing to its Stimulating power - Its effects in keeping off sleep, in Inflammatory Diseases - It frequently brings on Inflammation in the Stomach of those who have made frequent use of it. Dr Mead justly calls it an agnum donum Dei, In excess it produces Indirect debility & Sweats. I used Opium wth success in the Military Hospital in these fevers. - When there is deficiency of action it is always proper, the dose to be proportioned according to the deficiency of action. The Pulse should always be felt in determining the use of this Remedy. - The dose should be increased as debility increases. - It should be given in small doses all day long, as well

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at Night. - It should be laid aside when the system
becomes insensible to its action for a few days, & other
stimuli used in place of it, because the system becomes
often habituated to its operation - Dr. Michaelis proves
this, and after a few days omission it recovers its operation
again. - Is sitting up proper in this disease? It is
<sup>but in inflam^y diseases it takes down the excitability of the system &
deliberately</sup> not. Sometimes Patients die from going to stool. Is
cold air proper? It is not. Too much pains cannot
be taken to introduce fresh air in the chambers in these
cases; it is a Stimulus? - Are cold drinks proper?
They are not - Unless there be partial excoriation in the
Stomach & warm drinks are proper, they gently stimulate.
Glysters ^{improper} except those that stimulate. Can any use be
made of the passions of the mind in this Disorder? Yes,
There is a Material difference between Terror & Fear -
The first is a stimulus & the latter a sedative. Hope
and Joy may be recommended, confidence also should
be inspired & The knowledge of death should be concealed
from them - Good news should be told them - Patient
should be encouraged to make his will - The Under
standing should be exercised - Negroes perish sooner
than white People w^t these Diseases -

There is a Fever connected w^t the above called Typhus
Mitior - Dr. Cullen defines it to be a Contagious Disease
the heat not greatly above the natural - The
Pulse small & weak & for the most part
^{Sinapisms sh. not be continued longer than 2 hours at a time, after this they occasion}
unnecessary pain & inflammation -

70/ frequent; - The Urine little ^{but rather pale} changed, The Functions of the Sensorium very much disturbed, & the strength ^{of the tongue, insensibility, costiveness} greatly diminished. - It is the Jail or Hospital Fever, & sometimes comes on after Inflammatory Fevers. It differs much from the Typhus Gravior. -

This Disease is most frequently produced by Human Effluvia, by a person ill with the Venereal Small Pox & it has also been produced by the Effluvia arising from a Mortified Leg. - ^{There is deficiency of action in the Typhus, it attended with Convulsion}

Aucham calls it the Low Nervous Fever. - It differs from the Typhus Gravior by coming on gradually & without a Chill. - It appears to have ^{sometimes} an Inflammatory Diathesis.

At Debility, & therefore called Typhoid Diathesis, ^{compounds of the two species of action} our Autumnal Fever is generally first a Cholera Morbus, afterwards a Bilious Fever. - The

Typhus is a Fever of a Mixed Diathesis. - Its remedies are sometimes gentle bleeding where there is no Chilly Fit. - gentle doses of Tart: Emet, to purge but little. - Gentle Purges, - & Blisters are sometimes useful.

As the action in the System decreases, we should use wine, Cataplasms, Fomentations to the Feet.

Vol: Alk, common Bitters are very good, if after using Bitters for sometime, Debility should come on. -

Now shall we know when it is proper to give the

Dark? - 1st when Tremors attend it is proper, 2^d when no difficulty of breathing attends. -

* The remedies are diffusible & derisible Stimuli. In the beginning we must attend to the state of excitement and begin to diminish the doses of the internal stimulus.

contains a saccharine matter, & it is said - Porter next to wine - Vol: Alk: wine may be given & preferable to Alk: & Porter next to wine - Vol: Alk:

3^d Absence of Thirst 4th Gentle sweats even when Partial
Whenever the system is much debilitated, a cough al-
ways comes on, last year a gentleman had a Typhus it
continued 20 Days, a languid Circulation brought on
visceral obstructions especially in the side. To remove
it, I ordered ʒss lung. There: to be rubbed on the parts affected.
The next day I found him much easier, he told me he
had a very sore mouth, & as the soreness of the Mouth
increased, he also increased in strength & Spirits —

Sometimes there is a troublesome vomiting in this
Disease — & vomit would be improper when the
Disease is formed — For to remove the vomiting, we
may use an Infusion of Columbo Root, Chamomile
Tea, or the Riverius's Mixture —

Pain in the Head sometimes a troublesome
Symptom, it may be removed by Blisters applied
to the Neck, Aether, or Camphorated Spirits &c. —

Deafness is a favourable Symptom according to
Aucham. — When Tremors attend, they are to be
cured by Opium. — In the last Stage of this Disease
when the pulse is at 60 or 70 they often recover, in the
first Stage it is very often at 100 to 140 — When
Diarrhea attends it is to be removed by Laud: Liquid:
& testaceous powder. —

The Convalescent State of this Disease
ought to be attended to, a disposition to wakefulness
Debility, swell'd Legs, bad ulcers from Blisters,
when the Tongue is dry purging is to be avoided in Typhus Mitho

Of & also of the Inguinal Glands & vomiting some-
 times succeed. Typhus Mitior & Gravior, an excess
 or deficiency of ~~action~~ Appetite, Mania, falling
 off & changing of the colour of the Hair, Costiveness
 weakness of the Moral Faculty, & feverish disposition
 in the afternoon, often succeed these Diseases -
 The Remedies are Diffusible Broths, the Stomach
 will not bear the heavy ones - White Meats,
 Chocolate &c. There is a singular fact I have
 observed in the Convalescent State of this Disease
 It is that the Patients often grow fat in their Chambers
 & weigh more than when they were first seized wth
 the Disease - So great is the Appetite & weakness
 that they have not strength enough to digest the
 food they take - Cordial & nourishing drinks,
 Porter & Malt liquors of all kinds are good - Wine
 is too stimulating - Business of all kind should be
 delayed, even good News, that concerns the Patient,
 an absent friend should be introduced cautiously
 Mirth & Pleasure should be avoided - - Stove Rooms
 are useful - Opening Med^s to be avoided - To avoid
 reinfection the Patient sh^d be cautious in using
 the clothes he wore during his illness - If
 swellings of the Parotid or Inguinal Glands
 appear, they are to be opened by stimulating
 Med^s Plaisters - We should be

may be injected 2 or 3 times a day to success
 Back 3/4 wine 3/4 brandy 60 8/4 3/4

cautious in getting a Nurse, they are apt to give
improper food & Drink to the patients - too warm
or too cool - & do not give them the Med^{ic} at proper
times - We shall next proceed to consider Fever
of excess or defect of action, where there is no Inflammation
and first of the Plague -
Plague, Dr. Cullen defines it to be, an exceedingly
contagious Typhus, wth the highest debility, on an
uncertain Day Buboes & Carbuncles break forth,
it is various in Degree, but the Species are uncertain.

In the Bilious Remitting Fever all the foregoing Remedies may be
employed, except the Bark w^h is to be given only on the appear-
ance of a remission when the skin is moist, but when dry & headache
there is too much action in the System - In doubtful Cases or
when there is mixed action, we must begin wth the Infusion of the
Bark, in this state it stimulates gently - If this fails & the action is
not increased, it may be used in substance - The following Mixture
mostly agrees wth the Stomach Rf. Pulv: Cort: Per ʒij Tinct: Sassafras
ʒss Ag: Menth ʒi Laud: Liq: qth XXX Ag: fort: ʒvi M cap: each
may 1 qd second hora -

Bark is a druggable & diffusible Stimulus; it acts upon the Nervous System &
indirectly upon the Arterial System & also Glandular & Lymphatic Systems
when it disagrees - Columba & Cautian may be employed -
Opium is Universal Stimulus - upon the Nervous System, Brain
Lymphatics, Skin &c In sudden direct debility
we must be careful & begin wth small doses as in ʒ Summer is often produced
by a draught of Cold water - Rad: Columb: & all bitters
act upon the Stomach - Asafetida & the foetid gums act upon
the Nervous System -

There is a most powerful Stimulus & may be given in the low Typhus from
30 to 60 drops in a tea-spoon full of it every hour - If given at night
we remove the candle from near it -
Pure Air is procured by the deflagration of Nitre - Smoke a Stimulus &
Antiseptic -

Sitting up, or taking the Patient out of Bed in the low Stage of Nervous Fever is very hurtful, they have died in going to bed. In this Stage of the Fever purging and Blisters are hurtful, the latter will have no effect the System being below the Stimulating point - Cold drinks are improper, the sh^d be moderately warm - This fever will sometimes change to a Typhoid diathesis, so as to require bleeding, I have bled in the Scarlatina -

A Physician sh^d 1st study the Climate, Season habits of the Patient & the Condition of the System & then the application of proper Medicines -

Sympts observed in the Convalescent Stage of Patient from continued fevers - are sometimes too great anorexia, appetite, fatuity - wakefulness -

Remedies are Cordial & nourishing diet, as Chocolate, white Meats, Oysters, fruits of all kinds &c. In the excitable State of the System the understanding sh^d be cautiously exercised -

Obstructions may be removed by Mercury, Bloodletting, Swelled Legs cured by rubbing them upwards in the direction of the Veins, Ulcers cured by Stimulating Cataplasms -

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Dr Percival in the 2^d Vol: of his Essays, says, ^{when} speaking on Typhoid Fever, I have found Wine & the dulcified Spt of Wine almost universally salutary. Laud: 2; Peruv: Bark, Blisters, R. Columb: - Cascarella, fixed Air, Gummi Rubri Astringens & Camphor have proved Auxiliaries - I give an Infusion of Bark rendered agreeable to the Stomach by Columb: Toot or Cascarella - Fixed Air is generally grateful to the Patient, does not interfere to this Med: & probably adds to its efficacy. I often combine the Salt of Tartar: with draughts of the Infusion above, directing them to be taken in effervescence, to lemon juice - Camphor I have found a doubtful Remedy when given in a large dose confuses the head, renders the tongue dry & I must think the Utility of Blisters, in the Typhoid as it now prevails is confined to the middle & latter period of the Disorder -

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Lect^r 13th
Plague

Doct. Cullen defines it to be a Typhus highly contagious. For the history of this Disease I refer you to him, who has given an accurate account of it. It appears to be propagated by the touch alone, or at a few feet distance. Dead bodies such as have died of the Plague do not propagate it - - The Infection after lying concealed in Clothes for many years, has been found to be active. - By Natural Infection it appears generally in three days - By Inoculation in 11 days, whereby this Dis^e is rendered more mild. People get this Dis^e more than once in their lives. - It comes on frequently like an Intermittent. - one Person may infect another by his breath, before he knows himself to be affected -

The Symptoms are excess of irregular action in the beginning -

The Buboes. Carbuncles, & Sores that appear in this Disease, are secondary Symptoms, they arise from Debility; the harder they are the worse they are -

8/4

(85)

This Disease sometimes terminates on the 3^d 4th or 5th Days, at other times not until the 20th Day.

I consider it a very low Typhus Mitior — Newly married people & pregnant Women are most subject to this Disease.

Great vivacity & turbidness of the Eye are signs that a Person is infected, a pain in Issues gives us a knowledge of the Infection's being right.

A Sadler of London who left an account of the Plague as it appeared then, says he knew a Man who had an Issue in his leg, who, when in company wth persons infected wth this Disease generally felt a pain in his Issue, and cried out, that some person in Company had the Plague, whereupon the Comp^y dispersed, & in a short time afterwards, the Disease evidently made its appearance in one of the persons —

It prevails in all seasons, except in very hot Summers or very cold winters — the Air is not infected by it — This Disease arises spontaneously — generally makes its appearance after a wet & moist Spring — Fires sh^d be kindled in the Patients Chamber —

Preventatives, are avoiding contact wth infected persons or their clothes & washing the hands

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and Body wth vinegar. Doct^r. Summerbroeck
made it a practice thus to wash himself, before
he went to patients, that were Infected, & thereby
escaped from the Disease; but unfortunately
he forgot himself once, & went to visit his Pat-
ients, & received the Infection, but he recovered
again; by means of this precaution he never but
once was infected wth this Disease

Issues have been s^d to prevent it, also a Vegi-
table Diet. The Grecians Dr. Howard informs
us, who live upon a vegetable Diet, never have
this Disease - Great commotions of the Earth
or Atmosphere have been s^d to check it.

According to Dr. Howard Tobacco did not prevent
it. Wine & Sugar are great preventatives of it.
A strong Analogy between this & Syphilis is the
memory being much impaired - It is often
like Syphilis prevented by an Emetic -

It is not so fatal now, as formerly - The
fatality of this Disease has been much
exaggerated

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Yellow Fever

(89)

This Disease is ^{that} very frequent in the West Indies. It is remarkable, ^{that} it never affects the Creole women & Negroes; but Sailors & foreigners more than the Natives; It is not contagious in the West Indies. It prevailed in Virginia in 1781 for the History of this Disease I refer you to Dr. Hume.

Its predisposing causes are Intemperance, Fatigue

I - The remote causes are Marsh Miasmata

It does not appear to be contagious - Is distinguished from other ^{Fever} ^{by these} Symptoms, flushing in the Face, oppression at the Præcordia, violent retchings, sickness at the Stomach - This dis^e is known by a throbbing pain in the head & Eyes, soreness & oppression about the Epigastric region, a difficult & laborious respiration - The blood taken away about the end of the 3^d or 4th day is florid.

The most characteristic Symptoms are flushing of y^e Face, redness of the Eyes, soreness & anxiety about the Præcordia. The yellowness appears first about the Mouth, Temples, Neck & Eyes, the sooner it appears the more dangerous. Hemorrhages are from the nose, Mouth, Eyes & anus & are unfavourable

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21
So are Stools of the colour of Molasses - Eruptions
of small pimples or Boils appearing on the body
are favourable, particularly those about the
Breast.

The Cure of Yellow Fever

Bleeding in the 1st Stage of this Dis^e to take down
the excitement - An Emetic when given in its first
appearance often cures it - Before the action of the
System has come on, a few $\frac{ss$ of blood being drawn
often prevents it - Immediately after Bleeding
gentle doses of Glauber's Salt - cool air & cool drinks
are of great importance, Sudorifics are proper
before the Disease is formed -

Dissections shew great Inflammation in the
Stomach - Bowels - Liver & sometimes in the Brain.
The remedies are Bleeding - Purges lenient - cool
& drinks. In Italy they use Ice water in this
Disease. When there is not a great Septic
Diathesis. Blisters may be applied to the Thighs.

There sometimes attend a Loos & vomiting for
the 1st we use injections per anum, the latter
is to be checked by Blisters, an Infusion of Columbo
root, Chamomile Tea, Snake root, Milk of the Cocoa
nut, Fomentations of the Stomach have been suc-
cessful, also Plaisters of Venice Treacle - Opiates
improper in the 1st Stage, afterwards all remedies
for obviating debility -

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Bilious Remittent Fever

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This Disease is common in this City —

Its remedies are bleeding when there is too much action in the System: In some cases it has been applied two or three times wth advantage, & emetics, if there is prejudice against vomiting we may use purges, working the Emetics effect wth warm water a bad practice. Blisters, if the Fever sh^d not intermit on the 3^d or 5th days are proper — Bark may be given when there is no convulsive action in the System; it sh^d be given in the first Intermission but not till the above evacuations are performed — visceral obstructions sh^d induce us to give the Bark in this Dis^e. If Bark disagrees wth y^e Stomach a little L. Laud: may be mixed wth it — If restlessness sh^d occur at night Opium is proper — The Liver is often very much affected in this Disease — The Inflammatory disposition of the present Autumn is caused by our cool Summer —

24

Febricula

Or what in Maryland is the Inward Fever, prevailing there in the fall, & called by Sir Rich^d. Manningham, Febricula. - Its symptoms are, a dry Tongue in the Morning, warm dry Hands in the evening, or burning in the palms of the hands, wth chills; sometimes proves obstinate & dangerous if it falls upon the Lungs, by bringing on Phthisis, attended wth a troublesome Diarrhea, this seldom happens - It sometimes continues for 40 Days - I have had a difficulty in curing this Disease wth wine & Bark & Purgings - Blisters & Opium are the only efficacious Remedies -

Lect 14th Cholera Morbus

It occurs here mostly in July & August. The most frequent causes are a cool or damp air after a warm day. Summer fruits evolving too great a quantity of acids in the alimentary canal bring it on. It most frequently occurs in the night time, I knew it once produced in a Thunder Storm. It is attended wth great discharges upwards & downwards - sometimes

vomiting alone & sometimes purging (97)
alone - I knew a gentleman who lost 8 lb of his
weight in this disease in 36 hours. The Pulse
is small, weak, quick & irregular. It is accom-
panied wth cramps in the Bowels & calves of
the Legs -

CURE

If a Physician is called in at the beginning of
the Disease, the Stomach sh^d be first washed,
wth Chicken or warm water, recourse must then
be had to L. Laud^m in small doses & gradually
increased, best given in pepper mint Tea. Emulcent
Glysters combined wth L. Laud^m sh^d be given. The
Belly sh^d be kept warm wth flannels or a Plaister of
Venice Treacle. I have sometimes known oat
meal roasted & boiled in water cure this Disease.
Thus we treat the Spontaneous Cholera.

There is sometimes an accidental Cholera
from the too great use of Summer fruits. Salt fish,
certain Poisons as Arsenic & lastly Indigestible
food. If from Indigestible food we exhibit vomits,
If from Poisons, the cure consists in evacuating the
Stomach & bowels, but if the cause is not evacua-
ted, Dilution or Emulcents, Glysters more
especially milk & Oil &c & lessening the
sensitivity of the System wth Opium.

92

Dysentary

The Proximate cause of this Disease is an excess or deficiency of action in the Alimentary Canal wth a constriction of the Colon.

Doct^r. Cullen defines it to be a contagious Pyrexia, frequent mucous or bloody stools, while the bilious feces are for the most part retained, wth gripes & Tenesmus. It is the Feb. Introversa of S. Sydenham.

A frequent desire of going to stool after eating or drinking is a Pathognomonic Symptom.

It has been disputed whether it be an Idiopathic or Symptomatic Disease. It occurs in the same season that Intermittents do; comes on after long Moist or dry & warm weather. Sydenham

thinks it depends on a Specific Contagion. & Oniegle thinks there are two Species of Dysentary.

The Disease is generally Symptomatic in this City. I think it may be called a Fever turned in upon the bowels. Too great or too small a quantity of ^{ripe or} unripe fruit may produce Dysentary.

It appears to be dangerous even when it is Chronic.

In this Country the Disease is most common in high situations; in the same seasons when

Dysentary prevails in high situations, Intermittents reign below them. When an Epidemic prevails

it generally tinctures all the Diseases then prevailing. It is more commonly fatal in

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(102)
in the Country, than in Cities - Dr. Sydenham
tells us that the Idiopathic Dysentery generally
appears at the beginning of cold weather. The
Dysent. is more common amongst the Negroes
than white people in the Isle of Barbadoes. It
is moreover apt to follow those Seasons when
grain is damaged, & affects the Poor more than
the Rich. summer fruits have unjustly been
accused as the cause of it.

In any Diseases & especially the Dysentery
are prevented by the use of Salt Meat - For its
Hist^y & many others I refer you to Doct. Fuller.
I have met wth a fact wh^{ch} is that Patients always
have a pain in the Head - The tendency of this
Dise^{se} is always to death, & most fatal to old women
& Children, few recover wth out the aid of Medicine.

~~Of this~~

Cure

If there is an Inflammatory Diathesis or excess of
action V. S. is proper, but to be used wth caution,
I have never found it necessary in this City.
Sometimes, sh^d be used only ^{when there is no inflammation} when great Nausea attends
Purges of the most lenient kind, as Glaubers
Salt, Castor Oil, Manna, Crem: Tart: They sh^d be
given every day while the Disease continues -
Jalap & Rhubarb are apt to Nauseate &
create Inflammation of the Bowels -

1023

R. Sapo Castil gr. iij administered three times a day
has been alone an effectual remedy & succeeded
in 49 Cases out of 52 — D. Archer jun. S. Carolina

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toasted Rhubarb is a safe Purge, ^{it diminishes} its griping - In the West Indies the Negroes commonly purge wth lime juice & salt & wth sugar. The Toasted Rhubarb sh^d only be used in the 2^d Stage, when the action is subdued. - S. Sydenham very much recommends Cold water, it may be used as a sedative. Demulcent Glysters, as of flax seed Tea, wth a little L. Laud: & also wth broth. ~~Glysters~~ Mutton broth, or Suit boiled in Milk - diluents of barley water, Opiates every night after a purge & joined wth Cordials, & they, Huxham says some use cold water wth success. The white decoction a good Remedy, a decoction of Mullein as a gentle astringent or Demulcent is an excellent Remedy. For the diet I refer you to Dr. Buckan's Family Physician's Cordial drinks are of service as Port wine, Maidera, or Cherry. Broths are proper in the close of the Disease, the less animal food the Patient takes in the beginning of the Disease the better. Blisters are very good applied to the bowels, Thighs, Arms or Wrists, I always ^{use} them the 5th day, if purging does not subdue the Disease before. A Senecio & Stranguary yield to the ~~use~~ L. Laud: - The Bark is proper when the Disease is worse every other day, or where Septic Diathesis appears. For preventing reinfection the room should be kept clean -

1043

(125)

Dissections shew Inflammations to be seated in the lower Bowels.

Pringle found the combination of this Disease wth Typhus generally fatal - I scarcely ever knew a Patient to recover, who had a squeaking, or sore throat.

A Diarrhea often succeeds it, its remedies are port wine, gentle Exercise & generous diet. When worms attend, Calomel sh^d be given.

I once saw a case where Palsy succeeded. The common remedies for Palsy are to be used in such cases - The Dysentriæ, or a low kind of Dysentary is often troublesome; its remedies are Bark & Blisters, Opium may be exhibited.

A case of Dysentary has been seen in this City to terminate in a profuse salivation - It has sometimes terminated in Ophthalmia & Rheumatism.

When purges are necessary I have found nothing more proper or convenient than Tart. Emet. given in small doses at such intervals as may determine their operation chiefly by
Tool Cullen's Practise 1000

Lect. 15

Intermitting Fevers

These are Fevers generally returning wth Chills; I say generally because they are sometimes without them & then are called the dumb Ague - Intermitents are Quotidian, Tertian, & Quartan - The 1st is varied by the length of the Paroxysm, or affecting the whole system or a part of it - The 2^d Is

In Remitting bilious & Intermittent fevers Dr Brown of
very successfully administers the (Quackenbills) R^x Sulph^l
gr^{ss} vi Pulv: Jalap gr^{ss} xxiv Syrup Com: q^s ft Pil: xij Capt
Semihora - until the evacuations are sufficiently made - The
cure is completed by sudorific bolus, R Gum Opii
Sal: vol. Ammon: Camph

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diversified by a fit every Day, but strongest on
the third Day. - the 3^d or 4th Quartan by two fits
on the fourth Day, & none on the other days, 4th
the third day only free from Fever: Old & weakly
People are most liable to this Disease. ^{They are one}
^{& the same dis. & arise from the same Stimuli, being the one than the other}
What is the cause of the recurrence of Paroxysms?

D^r Cullen refers it to habit. - I cannot agree wth
D^r Brown that it is owing to belility. The quicker
the secretion or excretion of bile the sooner the recur-
rence. Nervous Diseases are subject to recurrence
as well as Intermittents. - Perhaps a single
thought or impression may cause Convulsion of
the Arterial as well as it does of the Nervous System.
The subject is yet involved in great difficulty.

Intermittents are sometimes wth other Diseases
Cholera, Eruptions &c. For the History I refer you
to D^r Cullen -

Cure

The Cure thereof divides itself into two parts
1st to moderate the Paroxysms 2^d to conduct it
when formed to a happy Issue -

We know an Intermittent from its occurring
in the Autumn when it prevails, 1st from
a Discharge of Bile - 2^d from its attacking
in the morning - 3^d the long continuance of

We are to moderate the fit with diluents & Nausea
Opium &c -

The cold fit - Dr. Lind denies it, so do I. 109
In every fit there great debility in the stomach
& hence a vomiting often ensues, its remedies
are - Warm ^{and Bed Cloths} drinks, Punch, Chamomile Tea &
Opium also keeping the Body warm - When the
action is very high, I would suppose Opium
to be improper - See folio 102 A

We may either prevent the return of Paroxysms
by Palliative or Radical remedies -

The Palliative Remedies are 1st Opium given
just before accession, we may give about 6 grs.
of Laud every hour for 6 hours before the access-
sion, or 10 drops every hour for 3 hours - 2^d I
have been told that Stramonium applied to the
Anelus has succeeded in keeping off the fit; I
have seen Tobacco do the same in this City - 3^d
Aromatics of various kinds, particularly
Nutmeg & Pepper - 4th Tonics consisting of Bitt-
ers & Astringents - 5th The juice of a Spider or the
web, you may take a web & make it into pills wth
bread, has succeeded when the Bark did not, in an
Intermission, I suppose it acts by proving Stimulus
6th Sweating before the fit & drinking some
Spirituos liquor at the same time - 7th
Riding on horseback just before the accession -
8th Tevor has prevented it - 9th Cold Bath &

Among the Tonic & Radical Remedies are the
 Centaury, Gentian, dog wood, the inner Bark
 of the poplar Tree - The return of Sleep & Appetite
 are favourable. In order to avoid our patient sinking

in Tertians as well as Quartans especially in venereal
 Intermittents, by this remedy we prevent visceral
 obstructions, dropsy, Consumptions &c. If this fails
 we may have recourse to Mercury, & lastly a change

10th Lightning — The Radical Remedies are 171

1st ^{Tonic & astringent as} Bark, it consists of bitter & astringent properties, should be given in large doses from ʒss to ʒss when the Debility is greatest just before the accession of the fit. I have always continued its use during the Intermission in small doses; it sh^d. be given in substance. — Auchenham's Tincture may be given only as a restorative, it is too great a Stimulus when given in large quantities, If the Bark sh^d. Purge, we are to add a little L. Laud: — If it prove costive, a little Roubark is to be given wth it. It generally is difficult to get Children to take it, we then use the Bath with a quantity of Bark infused in it, or the Bark jacket, ^{this chiefly done in Children}

The Red Bark is stronger than the common yellow Bark; we have lately received a yellow Bark, which is stronger than either of the others, 10 or 15 grains of the latter is a strong dose. — What is to be done when the Bark fails? we must then have recourse to Blisters. Dr Blair recommends Linc. —

If they fail, we must use bloodletting, this has succeeded where pounds of the Bark have been used to no purpose. — It never deceived me, I never use it till other Remedies have failed. — The Blood in those cases is viscid. If this fails we must have recourse to Mercury. — I have

A. In order to remove the nausea & to determine to the Skin Dr. Kuhn uses the Vitriolic Acid with the Vol: Alk: which forms the Vitriolic Ammonia.

Nitre when combined with Vinegar, loaf Sugar & Water makes an equal diaphoretic - Nitre in small doses is refrigerant, & sudorific in large ones & will disagree to the Stomach -

Neutral Salts will remove the vomiting, shorten the Cold & bring the hot fit -

We are to avoid bleeding during the operation of Blisters.

Sudorifics are often hurtful, by inducing too great debility and when the pulse is full, hard, anxiety, head-ache, but may be employed when round & soft -

used wth success. Then a generous Diet. 113
If it fails, a change of residence &c will often
succeed. - Emetics are in most cases unnecessary,
they sh^d be used when great Nausea prevails, &
before the Disease is formed; Emetics tend to increa-
se debility -

When this Disease comes on under the form of
an Apoplexy; Cholera &c ^{Blisters} ~~Bark~~ to the Neck are
proper. It sometimes comes on with Convulsions
in children, Opiates are then proper. It frequently
comes on wth a Headache, to be cured by blisters, & Bark.

The Diseases which follow Intermittents are,
Obstructions, Dropsies, Consumptions & Jaundice &c
To remove Obstructions, Calomel is proper -
Sydenham speaks of an Inflammation of the
Tonsils, following the Intermittent Fever - I
have never seen it. - This fix^d kills sometimes in a
chill, by the excess of Stimulus -

Lect 16th Prognosis of Fevers

Hippocrates was the founder of Critical Days, some
think there no dependence to be put upon them.
In London & Edinburgh there is but one Fever,
& that is the Typhus Malignus

J. Cullen thinks the Intermittent to be the

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only original Type of Fever, & that all Fevers 115
partake of this Type.

The first part of the Prognosis relates to critical
days - these are the 3^d 5th 7th 9th 11th 14th 17th
20th & 21st - I have distinctly observed the 3^d 5th 7th 9th
& 11th Days - The Crisis of Fevers happens on uneven-
days in all Countries. - The present mode of treat-
ing Fevers may be the cause of the different critical
days. -

Dr. Balfour, says Fevers in Bengal attack 3
Days before or three days after the change or full
Moon. - The Influence of the Moon extends not only
to tides but the air also & likewise to vegetation -
It has an Influence on meat, disposing it to putrify
sooner than at other times. - It has influence on
Manias is well known. By accurate observations
it has been supposed to influence the worms in the Body.
Dr. Balfour also says its influence is extended on the
Bile - vide: Balfour on the Influence of the Moon in
Fevers, he also supposes Critical days to depend on
the Lunar Influence.

Doct. Sydenham supposed that the Natural dura-
tion of a Fever is 236 Hours. - A Quartan he
supposes to continue six Months.

In the Bilious Fever in this Country it is not safe
to give the Bark the same Day the Tertian or Quartan
attacks a patient - Evacuations sh^d be used on the day
the Tertian is to attack the Patient.

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Prognos from Symptoms

The Pulse, is deceiving in old people, children, & patients just before death. A slow pulse in children generally indicates an affection of the Brain. The Intermittent pulse is common in many Diseases, where there is no danger, it sometimes occurs in people of good health. A full & hard pulse is dangerous. The pulse in children is more easily quickened by Stimuli than in old people. -- A hearty Meal increases the pulse 12 strokes in a Minute, in children it ought always to be felt when they are asleep. Whenever the pulse is above 140 in a Minute, death is near at hand.

+ of Melancholia The Jail Fever is generally fatal at 120, and also in Asthma, + S. LeBlond saw a case of recovery at 180. The principal use of the Pulse is to shew the different Stages of Diseases.

A Sharp or quick tone of Voice is dangerous if not natural, a drawling one more favourable.

If the Eyes are half closed, unless a Lax attends, one eye appearing larger than the other - a small Pupil - false vision, a glassiness in consequence of the eyes being kept open, are all unfavourable. Blindness is fatal, running of the Eyes favourable.

of the EARS a Deafness is both good & bad symptom, Tinnitus Aurium a bad Symptom.

Insensibility to Cold & Burns, or Blisters are bad symptoms, also indistinct speech of the Tongue.

A Trembling Tongue portends delirium, the darker & dryer the more danger, a return of taste for coffee or Tobacco is favourable. In the Convalescent state of fever the Moisture begins from the sides & tip of the Tongue, a dark colour sometimes sometimes continues for 3 or 4 days upon the Tongue after a Crisis. certain drinks give the Tongue a black colour, moist jellies do it; a smearing on the Tip of end or middle line of the Tongue denotes remission. A Knashing of the Teeth is bad, also a sore throat. A hanging of the lips & falling of the jaws are bad symptoms, also a viscid humor of a dark brown colour, accumulated upon the teeth, with a dryness of them. A redness in the hands & feet is said to be fatal.

Tremors, Startings, Subcullus Tendinum, coldness on the wrists, where the coldness of Death always first makes its appearance. a coldness of the Elbows & knees indicates great debility & generally is fatal, of this I know but one instance of recovery. A Chilly fit in the advanced stage of a Fever is always favourable, indicating that there has been a resolution of the Disease. Pale URINE shews debility, dark coloured is bad. Bloody more so. a cloud in the urine is favourable, but Sediment is better.

Hippocrates derives many of his prognostics from the Stools, every

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deviation from the Natural colour is bad -
the green stools denote an excess of Bile, the
white a defect of it - the natural stools once
a day a good sign - Flatus w^o noise, Involun-
-tary stools, & those that are quickly discharged
are bad - the absence of faeces is favourable -
worms in the stools are also good signs -

Partial & confined sweats always bad, profuse
sweating very alarming & should always be
checked, by placing the Patient between two
Blankets - Sweats are only useful when they
last for 24 hours - a cadaverous smell of the
Body arising from the sweat -

Lect 17th

Prognosis continu'd -

When a Person is ill wth fever, his hands are
slippery - Abscesses in the groin & throat in
the fail fever, are salutary in the beginning, but
fatal in the close - Sores in other parts, if they
occur early in the Disease are generally favourable.
Sometimes old sores & Gonorrhoeas dry up, in
fevers, if they break out again they are
favourable. Issues or Blisters beginning to run after
having ^{been} healed up - and a priapism coming on are
always favourable symptoms - picking the bed clothes bad -
Hæmorrhages that occur in the Influenza & at the close
of all fevers, especially from the Kidneys

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or Anus are bad Sympt^s, they are less frequent 23
than they were before bleeding was practised -
A Secretus favourable - An Hypocratic face, &
as Reverius says a countenance resembling some
of their Ancestors if ^{did} it not before the Disease are
always bad signs - also a sullen look with the
natural colour in the face, sometimes occurring
in the Hydrocephalus Internus; likewise silent
delirium generally bad; if this last be accompanied
wth laughter, better than without. - Anger - A firmness
of mind - & Partial Mortification favourable; so
is a disposition to wit^h asking for things contrary
to habit; - Cold breath, breathing alternately quick
and slow, - & a noise in swallowing are unfavourable
- Sneezing - Sleep in the Night or Morning, accompanied
with a moist skin are favourable; This generally
approaches before the Crisis - the return of appete
& sleep are the most favourable symptoms.
Cadaverous smell dangerous, yet I have been
deceived both by it & the Hypocratic Face -
Breathing alternately quick & slow, - the rattles -
a noise and difficulty of deglutition & a watchfulness
at night are generally bad Sympt^s. - So is the
Patient staring at his most intimate friends -
Notwithstanding we are to learn 2 things from
the above facts 1st Not to prognosticate in acute
Diseases or promise a cure - 2^d Never to give a
Patient over in a Fever - -

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The Pulse of an Infant on the Day of his birth ¹²⁵ is
between 130 & 140 Strokes in a Minute - and the
mean rate for the 1st month is 120 - during the 1st
year, the limits may be fixed at 100 & 120 -
for second at 90 & 100 for the third at 80 & 100 - In
the seventh year 72 in the 12th year 70 - & in an
adult between 60 & 70: N. B.

Pneumonia

All Diseases depend on predisposing debility,
it occurs manifestly in Pneumonia, hence the Dis-
ease affects weak people more than the strong -
It is most frequent in the Southern States & Coun-
tries, where there ^{is} frequent vicissitudes of Heat & Cold.

This is a disease of the whole System, and is pro-
duced both by direct and Indirect debility -
Cold produces it by direct debility - Those that
produce it by causing Indirect debility are hard
labour, Heat, Fatigue, Intemperance &c -
Cold produces its effects externally upon the Body,
I consider the Lungs as external parts, affecting
them - Cold ^{which} induces direct debility, also
produces excitability; the Lungs partake most
of the debility, & hence soonest excited into action
they are affected secondarily; & Pneumony as we
have said was a Dis^o of the whole system -

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Formerly a difference was made between these two diseases, but erroneously, they seem to be the same. vide Cullen for their definition & Symptoms —

Pain when in the breast is obtuse, when in the side acute, difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, sometimes red or blood $\&c$. — The Pulse sometimes slow & soft, sometimes full & soft — The fever is generally attended wth excess of action, but sometimes wth defect —

Before we go to the cure of this disease, we must divide it into three species, to wit, Pneumonia Vera, — Pneumonia Notha, & Pneumonia Typhoides —

Pneumonia Vera

Its Symptoms, are an obtuse pain in the breast, an acute one in the side, difficult respiration, cough &c — Remedies are Blood letting from the affected side [Cullen] this may be done on the 5th 7th or 11th days provided the pulse is hard & no sympt^s of suppuration — Lenient Purges & Glysters, — Diaphoretics — N. Salto Seneca made pleasant wth liquorice. — Blisters in every stage of the disease proper, to be applied to the part affected —

Emulcent drinks, as Barley water, Flax Seed Tea, Bran Tea &c. Moist & warm vapour rec^d into the lungs from simple water; most proper about the 5th day when the expectoration is most difficult — The vol: Alk or Syrup of Horse Radish are good expectorants, & should be given

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frequently in this Disease - Opiates are ¹²⁹
improper in the beginning of this Disease, but
may be given in the Close - Cold air is not to be
used in that degree in this Dis^e as in the prece-
ding ones we have mentioned - heat is also to be
avoided especially in the beginning -

Lect 10th Pneumony Notha

This Disease is accompanied wth a pain in the
breast or side; the Patient can lie only on one side,
or back, or not at all; no cough in Disease, but a
difficult respiration - The Pulse sometimes slow
& soft, sometimes full & soft - This Dis^e is sometimes
complicated wth Asthma - Its Proximate cause
is an effusion of Blood or Serum in the Lungs, in-
duced by an excess or defect of action - that this
is the Proximate cause is ascertained by dissections,
& the predisposing causes also -

The Predisposing Causes are whatever debilit-
ates the System, as the long continued application
of heat or Cold, the Gout &c -

It differs from the P. vera, 1st by its attack-
ing robust People - 2^d by being accompanied wth
less Inflammatory action - 3^d Its attacks being
very sudden, & most frequently in the Night -
From its attacking so suddenly I have taken
the liberty to call it the Apoplexy of the
Lungs • Old & consumptive people

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often die wth it

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CURE Of Pneumonia Notha

This consists first in copious bloodletting, small bleedings are of no service, even more copious than in the Vera, the blood drawn in this Disease is dense seldom syzy. I have taken 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ of blood in 24 hours from a Patient. The defect of action is partial, there is defect in the lungs & excess in other parts of the Body —

The effusion in Pnm: Vera is serum, in this Disease it is generally blood, and this dense — After Bleeding Blisters are to be applied to the part affected — warm vapour received into the lungs, Pediluvium, Vol: Alk: — Stimulating drinks, particularly Mustard whey — Opium — Demulcents — Cold air to be avoided

Pneumonia Typhoides

This Disease is accompanied by a humid cough; sometimes bloody expectoration — a soft Pulse &c

Its Proximate cause is small excess of action in the beginning, but defect afterwards —

This Dis^e is supposed to be produced by Animal Effluvia, it occurs in the Spring when no exhalation takes ^{place} and consequently does not depend

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upon Marsh Effluvia. It affects the delicate
& debilitated, is accompanied wth Erisipelas &
Eruptions. - Its Pathognomonic sympt^s coming
on wth vomiting; the matter evacuated is some-
times of a green colour. - I have seldom seen a
Pleurisy that has come on wth a vomiting, that
has not been either acute, dangerous or fatal.
Blood drawn in this Disease is covered by a thin
livid pellicle, sticking to the sides of the vessels,
the blood below of the colour of Molasses.

Cure of P.n: *Dysphoides*

Is bleeding proper immediately? Dr. Chalmers
forbids bleeding in all autumnal Pneumonias.
- Next, to moderate bleeding are Vomits - Blisters,
Stimulants, Snake Root Tea - Vol: Alk -
Opium - Bark - warm vapour &c The danger
from all the three Species is, from the violence
of the fever, difficult breathing, partial
sweats, & shifting about in different places -

The different Species of Pneumony end in three
different ways 1st In Resolution - 2^d Suppura-
tion - 3^d Gangrene - The Symptoms of
suppuration are ^{frequent chills} a great difficulty of lying
in an horizontal posture, The continuance of
this Disease to the 14th or 15th day a swelling
of the thighs &c -

The vera ends in suppuration. - The

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Abscesses frequently break out of themselves - the Matter discharged is of a fetid smell - The abscesses sometimes take place without cough - Hydrothorax, sometimes succeeds Pneumony. Dr. Brown says it only succeeds in cases where copious Bleeding was used, but I have seen it produced where bleeding was not used.

Lect^r 19th Catarrh or Influenza

This Disease consists in a preternatural discharge of Mucus from the Nose, ^{Eyes,} Fauces & Bronchia; Is attended wth cough, Coryza, & sometimes wth a difficulty of breathing. Dr. Blane ^{tells us} that Diseases have been produced, by the crews of different Ships, mixing wth each other. May not the Influenza be produced in some manner analagous to this?

Proximate cause is excess of regular action in the Parts mentioned - When the System is debilitated, the more disposed it is to the Disease; Its most frequent source is contagion, and is one of the most universal Epidemics. Its Predisposing causes are the same as those of Pneumony, but in a higher degree - The more People

become civilized, the more they are subject 137
to this Disease. [For the Hist^y of it I refer you to Dr. Cullen]
It was Epidemic here in the Years 39, 43, 79, 998 90,
It appeared in 62 at Great Britain.

A difference of Diet or Manners may ^{give} such a ~~difference~~
difference to the breath, as to be a Stimulus, & thereby
produce this Disease. This contagion was suppose-
d to be generated in the Air, as objections to it, I
make the following - 1st that it occurs in all seas-
ons, and in very opposite states of the Atmosphere,
I think the weather therefore has nothing to do
wth this Disease and further, If it depended upon
the constitution of the Air, would not whole
Cities take the Infection at the same time -

The arrival of Foreigners has generated the Disease,
we are told that the breath & perspiration of the
Green Landers, who feed upon the Oil of the Whale
is so very offensive to Strangers, as to produce
the most dangerous kind of Fevers - In 71 & 72
it was supposed to be owing to the vicissitudes of
heat & cold, it began wth chilliness, sneezing, a
running of the nose, Eyes and an Oppression of the
Breast - It appeared here also in the Autumn
of 89 - The Month of September being dry, cool.
& pleasant, there had been no rain for six weeks,
In October it made its appearance here

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It was carried by strangers to other places. - The
Symptoms were the following - It came on wth a
great Lassitude - Chills & Fever - an acute pain in
the head and Eye balls wth an itching of the Eye lids
Abscesses in the frontal Sinuses, in many cases a
sore Throat - Breast & hoarseness attended wth a cough
- Deafness - a pain sometimes in one & in both ears -
a swelling behind them. In some it came on wth a
running of the Nose & sneezing, the matter sometimes
was ^{so} acrid as to excoriate the lip - the sneezing in
some brought on a dropping of blood from the Nose, in
others it run very copiously, particularly in one
case where a Person lost 20% in this way, - A defect
of Taste & bad appetite - a soreness of the Mouth -
difficulty of breathing, Cough, many spit blood.
A Diarrhea carried off the Disease in some. The
Fatal cases were generally attended wth Pneumonia
& other, most severe pains in the back & thigh, -
The pulse tense and quick but not full - one or two
died in the act of coughing; some complained of
pains in the Teeth - Nausea & vomiting - A consti-
-veness generally attended, or regular State of the
bowels - profuse sweats - Adults of Both Sexes
were affected - In some cases ^{it was} accompanied by cancrs
- Very few Children under 7 years of age had
it, & those who had, had it but very slightly. -

Sage - Bran - Hyoscyamus Tea - Apple water - Syrup of horse radish
good in hoarseness →

some pregnant women suffered Abortion by it - The smell of Tar or Tobacco did not prevent it - It can be taken a second time, the second attack was generally Milder, than the first, but in some few cases it was more violent; Persons who worked in the open air, or along shore had it more violent than those who worked within doors - It proved fatal only to old People & those who were before debilitated by other Diseases - The contagion was not confined to the Human Species; The Intermitting fever was not known during its prevalence - I inoculated several, for the small Pox, all of whom had the Disease favourable -

Cure of Catarrh

It is not a trifling Disorder, & is apt to terminate in Consumption. - The cure of this Disease from Cold is 1st Venesection, I once bled a Methodist Preacher 16 times in this Disease, in 6 weeks & he recovered - 2^d Vomits or Nauseating Medicines - 3^d a low Diet, the appetite does not always fail in this Disease. 4th Diluents, as barley water &c Garrick the celebrated actor was very much troubled wth this Disease, his cure consisted in eating a salt herring & drinking plentifully of cold water - 5th demulcent drinks as flax seed tea &c 6th Blisters - 7th warm vapours - 8th Opium - I bled when the pulse = Neutral Salts combined wth Tart: Emet - a milk & vegetable Diet -

was full and hard, or where full or slender. 143
I acute pains, without Inflammatory Diathesis,
I gave L. Lard: after the Disease subsides, ~~not~~
warmth is necessary; during the Inflammatory
Diathesis cold may be proper — In cases
of debility, a generous Diet, wine & whey, & Stimulating Med.
Gal. Vol: - warm weak Prince —

Lect. 20th

Angina

Consists in a redness & pain of the Fauces or Glands
of the throat, wth a sense of straitening in them; atten-
ded wth chilliness and fever, difficult respiration &
deglutition, a full & hard pulse - It prevails in the
same Seasons wth other Inflammatory Diseases -
Predisposing cause is debility - The Proximate
cause is the same as other Inflammatory Diseases,
excess of action -

There are three Species of this Disease, viz: Tonsillaris,
Pharyngea & Parotidea -

Tonsillaris, affecting the Mucus membrane of the Fauces,
but especially the Tonsils, with redness and swelling
accompanied wth a Synocha -

Pharyngia attended wth a redness in the bottom of the
Fauces, very difficult & painful deglutition, respiration
sufficiently free & a Synocha -

Parotidea, this Dis^e is known by a great swelling of the
Parotid & Maxillary Glands appearing on the outside,
Respiration & Deglutition but little injured -

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The juice of Parsley
usefull

used externally & as a gargle is said to be usefull

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The Fever & Synocha both mild & there is
sometimes a Metastasis of the Matter to the Testicles.
for the Hist. of this Disease, I refer you to Dr. Cullen —

Cure of Angina

Remedies are 1st Evacuation in large quantities,
sucking from the part affected, 2^d Lenient Purges,
as Glau^b: Salt - Manna - Senna &c - 3^d Emetics, some-
times necessary as debilitating Remedies, & as Nauseates,
- Neutral Salts may be given after the Disease has
continued for sometime. Gargles, should be adapted to
the Stages of the Disease, at the beginning they should
be of a Sedative nature, & at the close of a Stimulating
nature, ^{used wth other Stimulating Med.} viz Sage Tea, Alum, Honey & Vinegar - A Gargle
of Spt. has been of great service, after debility has come on.
A gentleman in this State uses Spt. in the beginning
always wth advantage - Lenients may be applied
to the Throat, such as Ol. olivarium & Spt. C. Cervi -
Cold water if applied, may probably be proper -
Blisters applied behind the Ears, or about the Throat.
If the above Remedies sh^d not prove successful,
Bronchotomy is to be used - Like other Inflammations,
this also terminates in the before mentioned ways -

The Parotidea, is nothing more but what is called
the Mumps - It sometimes affects the Testes of Males,
and Breasts of Females; without great caution, this may
be mistaken for the Venereal Disease - It is the
least distressing of the three Species, & is generally cured
by a few Purges, & discutient applications to the Parts -

The Chronic Rheumatism may be distinguished by the following Symp^{ts} — When the pained joints are without redness; when they are cold & stiff, when they cannot be easily made to sweat, or when while a free & warm sweat is brought out on the rest of the body, it is only clammy & cold on the pained joints; and when especially, the pains of the joints are increased by cold & relieved by heat, applied to them; the Case is considered purely Chronical — *Cult. Pract. Page 38 & 20* —

R. Gum. Opii: q. i Camph. ij Tart. Emetic q. ʒ mft Pill: ij
hora: Somni sumend: as a powerful sudorific —

Rheumatism

The Rheumatism is a true Inflammatory Fever; accompanied wth pains affecting the larger joints, wth fever, a full & hard Pulse. It follows the tract of Muscles from one joint to the other, and seems to be seated in the ligaments of the joints, or occurs in those parts where the Circulation is most languid, & which are mostly exercised; In this Disorder the Stomach is seldom or never disordered.

Predisposing cause is debility. The Proximate cause of Rheumatism is the same of the Inflammatory Diseases, we have mentioned. It occurs after long walking, violent exertions. Sailors and Soldiers are most subject to this Disease. It has received different names, from the parts which it affects, as Lumbago & Sciatica.

The Lumbago has sometimes been mistaken for Nephritis. The distinguishing Symptom is sickness at the Stomach in the Nephritis.

Cure

The Remedies in this Disease are 1st Copious bleeding, lenient Purges - Nauseating Medicine, joined wth the Neutral Salts; In common use Nit. - Crem. Tart. - Calomel may be given from 5 to 10 gr^s in Inflammatory Disorders wth good effect; Tart. Emet has been combined wth it as Ducham recommends - A low ^{milk} & vegetable + Diet - cool air - the cooler the better. - Horses when foundered labour under an acute Rheumatism, it is a common practice to make them stand.

Reich defines ~~Phthisis~~ ^{Phthisis} Pulmon: to be, an expectoration of Purulent Matter from the Lungs, by means of frequent coughing, cum Fibre, having Morning sweats & remissions Ante: Merid: causing a wasting of the flesh & strength - And also remarks that sputa up by consumptive Patients is agitated in water, it mixes without difficulty and on standing a short time, a matter falls to the bottom resembling pus, & the fluid remainsropy - Mucus is too difficultly diffused in water, and forms it a permanentropy fluid -

* when Matter

all night in very Marshy ground wth the best ¹⁴⁹
effects, this practice might probably be extended to
the Human Species - are any applications to the
parts affected proper, Yes! but not heating ones -
Camphorated Spirits, Blisters after the evacuations
are proper, Cabbage leaves & Molasses good appli-
cations - Opium is hurtful, as long as there is any
Inflammatory diathesis in the System - Is cold
water proper; from analogy it seems to be so, as in
Horses, It may be proper in the Lumbago, most fre-
quently Chronic - The Rev^d Dr. Jones says a pound of Brimstone
dissolved in a Gallon of boiling water and a half a pint of which drank two or three
times a day has cured Cases of obstinate & violent Rheumatism -

Phthisis Pulmonalis

I define it to be a wasting of the Body, wth fever, Cough,
and expectoration - It may be divided into 3 Species, viz
the Athenic Phthisis, the mixed, and the Asthenic - I
chose rather to call them Species than Stages, because I
have seen the first stage last & the last first -

That it is a Disease of debility, I prove, from the
causes w^{ch} produce it, as Scrophula; I deem all
the tubercles in the Lungs to be Scrophula - The
peculiar shape ^{of the} Neck and breast is an hereditary
weakness - Lues, Nervous & intermitting fevers, by
Pneumony, - Asthma, Catarrh, external violence
and excessive purging, Cold & damp air,

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2^d From the constitutions of those, who are affected with it, they are of weak habits - 3^d From the age of those most liable to it, they are those between 16 & 36 years of age - 4th From the causes which produce it, they are all such as produce debility - 5th From the Remedies which cure it - 6th By its frequent Alternating wth the Rheumatism & Madness, which are evidently Diseases of the whole System, and so is Consumption -

The termination of this debility in the Lungs is no more, than what happens in other cases.

I have taken the liberty to call this Disease Pneumonicula, from its being brought on by the same causes which produce Pneumony only in an inferior degree -

Catarrh, Measles, Vomica, or Tubercles never produce Consumption, where there is no predisposition to debility, or where debilitating have not succeeded afterwards - It much more common here now than it was some years ago -

For the History of the Symptoms, I refer you to Drs Cullen & Fothergill -

The Cure of this Disease divides itself into several Stages, & 1st of the preventatory Stage, w^{ch} will be the subject of to morrows Lect: -

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TO THE HONORABLE

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Preventatives of Consumption

Are gentle exercise, avoiding all the debilitating causes, such as damp & cold rooms, the diet sh^d be regulated - and if a pain is in the Breast, that causes a full Pulse, it should be moderated by V. Section - the exercise sh^d be of a peculiar kind, this may be divided into 3 kinds - Active, Passive & Mixed - The exercise for preventing Consumption, sh^d be of the mixed kind, as riding on horse-back - Rowing a Boat &c

Cure of Phthisis Pulmonalis

Method of cure of the 1st & 2^d Species 1st Gentle Bleeding, the quantity drawn should be less than in Pneumony, tho often repeated as 4 or 6 times every three weeks - I lay great stress on this remedy; Mead, Pringle, and Cullen recommend it - A low Diet particularly a Milk & Vegetable one, Milk is to be used in the following Order, as Womens - Goats, Goats &c In cases of great excitability in the System - Where Milk is too Stimulating water may be ~~made~~ mixed with it, or whey may be used, or butter milk.

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Dr. Brown's beef Steak remedy is certain death. ¹⁵⁵
In some cases a little Animal food may be requisite,
here the white Meats are to be preferred. To avoid
the Stimulus of Animal food, the utmost regard
should be had, to the Vegetable Diet. I know but
one cure of the consumption, in the West Indies,
performed by the sucking of the juice of the Sugar cane.

I have also heard of another, that cured by Apple-
juice, just from the press. Morgagni speaks of one
cure performed by eating Strawberries. When the
Stomach is affected wth Dyspepsia, Animal food
somewhat Stimulating should be often taken, but
in small quantities. 3^d Emetics. Ipecacuanha
should be preferred to the Tart. Emet. Motion he
recommends ~~it~~ highly, they take down Inflam-
matory action. & should be given after Inflamma-
tory Diathesis is subdued.

4th Demulcent drinks of the most emollient
kind. 5th Evacuations sh^d be used by means of
Blisters, Issues, Setons, & Caustics, they throw off
Plethora from the Lungs, by keeping up a contin-
ual drain.

Bennet recommends Blisters as
well as Caustics, I think I have seen them prolong
life, fresh Blisters to be preferred to perpetual ones.
6th Passive exercise, it should be accommodated to
the excitability of the System, it will be necessary
to begin wth the lowest Species, and that rocking
in a cradle. I knew a Young Lady

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cured by the assistance of this Remedy - The ¹⁵⁷anc-
ients called it Jactatio, next to this should be the
Swing, then Sailing, & lastly riding in a Carriage.
The Opiates are to be used cautiously. - The Stimulus
of Heat to be applied to the Lungs - The efficacy
of Country Air I believe is owing to a peculiar
Stimulus -

Lect. 22. Cure of Phthisis continued
Avoiding cold, damp, & night air, also cold &
damp feet, it is of immense consequence - avoiding
unwholesome air, by sleeping in a confined room.
To promote a determination to the skin by flannel
waistcoats & shirts - a moderate Climate where
the heat is not so great as to be a Stimulus; from
this country they should be sent to South Caroli-
na - Bar Badoes - Portugal &c a journey to our
western territory - The Heat of Jamaica is too
stimulating, and a Patient ought to stay at
least two years in a moderate Climate. -

Cure of the 3^d Species - That is where Inflamm-
atory Diathesis has been subdued, or where it never
took place - The Remedies here sh^d be very different
from those of the former - here Stimulants are
indispensably necessary. - They are either Medic-
Diet or exercise - The Medicines are Stimulating
Balsams, Tar, opium, it may be given morning,
noon & night - Sandelion - Serpentine,

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Bark is pretty generally used with a Mercurial
course in Phthisis: by many Physicians of repute
in Maryland —

all kinds of Bitters - Horehound, Tarr & ¹⁵⁹terpene-
-ture Pills - Is Bark proper in this ~~Disease~~ ^{Species}?
It is, but less efficacious than the other remedies,
causing sometimes Inflammatory Diathesis, &
is disagreeable to the taste.

Diet, here Dr. Brown's Regimen is excellent, Oysters
have done much service, Animal food also highly
necessary.

Exercise, this should be of the active kind, especially
riding on horseback, Flannel sh. be worn next
the skin, warmth to be preferred to Cold. If the
System can bear it, a change of Climate is necessary.

It is of no more consequence to inspect the Matter
discharged in this Disease, than inspecting Chamber
pots in Fevers. The Disease produced by Comica
is of the benign kind. Consumption often baffles
all our skill and Remedies mentioned. What is
then to be done? Those Remedies are then to be
employed wh. impart the necessary tone to the
System, as War &c. - For the effects of Camp
& Military life I refer you to a pamphlet,
Intitl'd free thoughts upon Consumption.

2^d. Labour, for its effects I likewise refer you
the above Pamphlet. 3^d. Exercise, the two
first Species are preferable to the last, to render
exercise effectual. The Exercise proper

in this disease, is only to be had by a long continued ¹⁶¹
journey, short journeys in this species are hurtful,
they excite appetite without adding to the diges-
-tive powers - In long journeys we derive the
following advantages 1st the exposure constantly
to new objects - 2^d It is constant & not liable to
interruption, by company or otherwise &c -

The following Rules are to be observed to render
exercise beneficial -

1st To avoid fatigue, Patients sh^d begin wth travel-
-ling but a few Miles at first, & increase by degrees,
- To avoid eating plentiful Meals & never to travel
immediately after Meals - Not enter out too
early in the Morning & never to travel in the
Evening -

The Apparal ought to be changed as the weather
changes - If Patients should find it necessary
to lie down in the day time, advise them strictly
to undress themselves as when going to bed at
Night, & to sleep between dry Sheets or Blankets -
Ligatures about the Body of all kinds are improper,
they are unfriendly to the exercise of the Intellectual
~~Faculties~~ faculties - they are a direct Stimuli to
the Body, & cause partial Circulation, if the Pa-
tient cannot have dry sheets, let him sleep
between Blankets - The more a Patient

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can sit up or walk about without fatigue ¹⁴³
the better - Large companies should be avoided
especially at night, and the society of ~~an~~ entertain-
ing company - Are there any Passions that
may be employed? Fear is a debilitating
passion & leads to inaction. - In what seasons
should they travel? -

How long should travelling be continued?
Certainly not less than 6 months, to expect
any good from, for it by that time begins to
produce no effects -

Lect^r 23^d Small Pox

For the History of this Disease refer you to S. Cullen

I define it to be a contagious Disease, affecting
the whole System, to wit. the Lungs, attended wth a
pain in the Back & Hypochondriac region -

Its proximate cause is an excess ⁱⁿ of regular or a
defect of regular action in the Arterial system,
caused by a Specific Contagion - It is a little
remarkable that the fever is Intermittent at times.

There are two species of this Disease viz:

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The Confluent & Mild, it has further been ¹⁶⁵
divided into the Silique, Crystalline, & Body
I define the Mild to be a fever wth a hard pulse,
accompanied with Eruptions, appearing on the
third or fourth day of the Fever.

The Confluent I define to be a Fever wth a full and
quick ^{pulse}, accompanied wth Diarrhea, & a number
of flat Pustules, sometimes appearing on the first
Day of the Fever.

In what Manner is the Disease propagated? By
contagion, by the breath, Air, & by adhering
to paper, viz in letters - It is remarkable that
fire does not destroy it. It is propagated even
from a Dead body, that was infected. The
Disease generally lies in the Body for 10 or 12
Days, before producing any effect.

How ^{long} does the contagion of this Dis^e lie in the
Body, before it produces the Disease in the natural
way? - generally 12 or 14 Days. Is there any
Method of lessening the Contagion, when in the Body?
Yes, by large doses of Calomel; this acts mecha-
nically in this Disease, by debilitating -

Dr Sydenham, takes notice of Persons having the
Disorder, and afterwards secured from it, where there
was no Pock - but profuse Sweats & Diarrhea

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Cure of the Small Pox

The Remedies in the Eruptive Fever, Bloodletting, all debilitating Remedies, Blisters to be applied to Neck if Coma or Delirium attend Emetics & Calomel - setting up - cool air as a sedative or indirect Stimulant - cool diluting drinks - Opium, but never when there is the least inflammation present - Saffron Tea, & all other Stimulating Medicines, such as Wine, are to be avoided - when the Opium is given it is to promote the Eruption -

In the secondary fever bleeding & Blisters are to be employed - Emetics, are useful in this species of the Disease -

The Inflammation in the Lungs is sometimes the same as the Pneumonia Vera, and sometimes as the Typhoides. To lessen this Inflammation, Bloodletting and the Application of cold air are to be used -

To evacuate the Mucus of the Throat & is almost infallible, to be applied to the outside of the Throat. The sooner the Salivation the better; to assist in this discharge, detergent Gargles are to be used -

To prevent any sudden subsidence of the swellings of the Hands & Feet - gentle purges - Cataplasms to the Feet - also Blisters to the same - the warm Bath - opening the Pock - and changing the Linnen of the Patient -

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Cure of the Confluent

We may expect this, from an early Eruption, from Diarrhea and from Hemorrhages of different parts.

The Remedies are the same as for Typhus. A lived Pock may be touched with a little Sp. of Marine salt diluted.

To the mild & confluent small Pox it may not be improper to add a third Species, viz - The Cuticular. This is always attended w. in Children; affects Nurses and those who wait on the Sick. I infer it is contagious, from the small Pox being produced by Inoculation - It is always attended w. danger in pregnant women.

I have seen the Eruption take place five days after Inoculation; I have also seen it not appear until two Months after Inoculation. I have remarked that a deep Incision ~~to the place~~ prevent the Infection - a dull Lancet will likewise prevent it, therefore we ought use a sharp one - The small Pox may be communicated, from the pustules on the Arm of a Child, who does not take the Disease itself. Fresh matter sometimes produces the Disease on the 5th day.

In this Disease, if there is excess of action we may use Bloodletting. If there is a defect of action, Tonics & Stimulants as Bark, wine &c. For the Method of Inoculation I refer you to an essay I have written on the Subject; inserted in the volumes of Essays.

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Measles

For the History of this Disease, I refer you to Dr. Cullen - It, like the small Pox depends upon specific contagion, producing excess or defect of action &c - A Gum boil generally appears during the Eruptive Fever, this Symptom never deceived me -

The Symptoms, are great pain in the head, Tinnitus aurium, deafness, sometimes ~~Ex~~ & convulsions sore throat; spitting of Blood sometimes occurred, sickness at the Stomach wth vomiting, Diarrhea, a running from the Eyes, wth a redness of them; sneezing &c -

It is divided into two Species - Internal & External - The time of attack after the Infection is received, varies very much - 14 Days is the Medium time - It varies in the time of the Eruption, from the beginning of the fever, it generally appeared on the third or 4th day - It also varies in the duration of the Eruption, in some it did not ^{dis}appear till the 8th day after it appeared - It seldom left the branny scales talked of by authors - The consequent Symptoms are Cough, bad taste - some Symptoms of Typhus &c - Some children ~~were~~ were affected, wth all the symptoms of Measles, except ^{the} eruptions - This Fever affected none but such who had not had the Measles; but nevertheless Those

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who have had these Symptoms, may ¹⁷³ have
the Measles again; It is called by Sydenham
the Morbilli ^{fever} —

History of them as they appeared last in 1799 of
January & February, this Disease like all others
had its precursors, Gum boils, Sores on the end of the
Tongue & Mouth preceded it, pain in the Head,
bleeding at the Nose, Tinnitus Aurium - affection
of the Lungs as follows, pains in the Breast -
cough a Spitting of Blood - I saw two Cases, where
there was no cough, until the Eruption; a Diarr-
hea attends most stages of this Disorder -

The danger is arising from Peripneumony True or Typhoid
Dr. Rush had two Cases of eruption without cough, in
some the Cough abated 3 or 4 Days after the eruption,
there was great diversity in the colour of the Erup-
tion, in some of a deep red - others lived and in others
blue clusters appeared in different parts - He has
not observed the diversity of retrocession - This
Disease is most fatal to old people

CURE of the Measles

When great pain, Cough and hard pulse attend,
bleeding is necessary, Vomits are useful in remov-
ing Nausea, and by debilitating favours the
eruption - Demulcent drinks - Cyder &

* frequently 120 strokes or more in a minute, in some it is hard & small; in others soft & full, but with
that strength & firmness which usually accompany equal quickness & heat, in genuine Inflammation.

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water was very agreeable, - Tamarind - apple
& dry cherry water - Opiates not only at Night
but during the whole day where Diarrhea &
Cough attends - Cold air ^{was} used with great
success in this Disease in New Jersey, & cold
water drank freely - In the convalescent State
there are often a Cough, Hoarseness & Diarrhea, this
is fully removed by Opiates & demulcent drinks -
Full or sparing diet according to circumstances - If nervous
symptoms occur, Bark, Blisters, & Opium are the Remedies
to be exhibited - Ophthalmia relieved by Collyria & Blisters -
Purges seldom proper in this Disease - Dr. Rush has obser-
ved the good effects of preparing the Body, by a vegetable
and Milk diet -

Lect: 25th Angina Maligna

It is a Fever from Contagion, ^{during the whole course of the disease} with a weak, & quick pulse,
ulcers and redness in the Mouth & Fauces & Vomiting
and Nausea - [For the History of it, I refer you to, Boerhaave, Huxham
and Perkins] all of whom have handled the Subject

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masterly — Its Characteristic Sympt^s are a Delirium
especially at Night, a rattling voice, ^{vomiting} fetid breath & Diarrhea,
faintness, a great degree of languor & debility several
days before it comes on — The Pulse is generally quick
and fluttering, a great dejection of Spirits —
Children & Women are more subject to it than Men, &
those Children wth Black eyes more than others — More
boys recover from it than girls — During its prevalen-
ce here it was confined chiefly to the Gentler class of
People — It appears to be originally an affection of the
Skin, generally produced by Moist, wet & Hazy weather.
There appears to be no critical day in this Disease,
sometimes on the third or 4th Day, sometimes not
until the 7th — Frequently after recovery the hair
& Nails fall off ^{frequently in the fore part of the day & at night the heat} — ^{restlessness} It comes on at night from
Heat & cold, and when from debility, comes on some-
times in the Day, but increases towards Night,
it is distinguished from the pulse being quick & full,
great pain in the Head, — Efflorescence on the Skin,
It prevails most in warm weather, and seems to
be an affection of the Skin — The more
malignant, the greater is the determination
to the Skin, Fauces and Trachea —

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Rarely juice applied externally useful

Cure of Angina Maligna

Consists 1st in the use of Emetics. Dr. Redman of this City gave the Hurboth Mineral wth success, instead of it we may use Calomel & Ipecacuanha combined, & perhaps wth the same advantage —

2^d Tonics, Bark should be given in the beginning of the Disease after the vomit, we should give it in substance, if possible — wine especially Port w. snake root Tea — Cordial Aliment; light animal food, Chicken broth is very agreeable in the recovery of the Appetite. Opium sh^d. be given at all times especially at Night — Blisters to be applied to the Neck and Throat, they are most useful after a swelling has appeared — Topical applications to the throat — Emulgent Gargles as Barley water wth honey & Calomel dissolved in it, are of immense consequence — Vapour sh^d. be received into the Throat, as that of vinegar & Myrrh boiled — The Linen sh^d. be changed frequently & let the Patient have fresh air, & such as is purified by decomposing Common Salt & Nitric acid — at the same time we are to avoid all irritating causes & contagion — Great attention should be paid to the State of the Bowels, Opium is proper to check Diarrhea if costiveness attends, gentle laxatives such as Calomel is proper, this should be prevented from passing off too soon by stool, w^h is to be done by combining wth it Opium — Calomel acts by its

Another Sympt., w^h requires our attention, is an excessive faintness of this they generally complain soon after they are taken ill, & continue to do so, if sensible, till the distemper begins to abate: The urgency of this Sympt. seems to indicate the degree of danger; it is more or less violent as the Dis^e is mild or malignant; & an abatement of it may be looked upon as a pretty sure passage of recovery. — Warm aromatic and gently stimulating Medicines are useful in checking this Sympt. as well as suppressing the Vomiting & Coagene attending this Disease, tho the degree of heat & quickness of the Pulse w^l be enough to dissuade a person from their liberal use. — Wine as a generous Cordial & Antidyspeptic is not improper here, and besides in Whey, I have allowed it to be given freely, mixed wth mint, balm or Sage Tea. barley water, gruel, panada Sage & the like. — Chicken water, or a thin broth may be allowed. Blisters both to the nasal parts & ~~to the neck~~ on each side of the Neck from the ears to the Clavicle as occasion requires. — The Ulcers in the Throat require our earliest & constant attention; the Sloughs sh^d be left to come off spontaneously. — When the Dis^e is mild, the Sympt. favourable, the Sloughs superficial, or scarcely perceptible, it may be sufficient to a gargle of Sage Tea, wth a few rose leaves added in the infusion; 3 or 4 Spoonfuls of Vinegar may be mixed wth plenty of and as much honey as will make it agreeably acid. — But where the Sympt. are urgent, the tendency to putrefaction great, the Sloughs large, the breath offensive, recourse must be had to more efficacious Remedies as the following, only varied according to the age & circumstances. —

R^e Decoct. Pectoral: ℥xij cui inter coquendum add. Rad: Contrayev: contus ℥ss liquore colato admisce acet: Vin: alb ℥ij: Finck: Myrror ℥ss: Mel opt: ℥viij: Gargarysma — Forthergill

Stimulus & deterging qualities - (Clysters are ¹⁸¹ ~~also~~ ^{of Purgings} ~~also~~ ^{but harmful} ~~also~~ ^{also} used - Bleeding ^{is} ~~is~~ hardly ever proper - Dr. Sydenham of Long Island was the first, who used Calomel, in the U.S. - In the Convalescent stage, a Milk diet, Country air &c - It does not always appear wth a sore Throat, hot, & dry skin - Dr. Huacham observed that when this Disease was Epidemic, that all the other Dis^es were tinged wth some of its Symptoms - In this Dis^e it is at all times necessary to attend to the Diarrhoea. if it continues longer than 12 hours, it is necessary to check it, otherwise it occasions great faintness, sinks the strength & in the end produces bad consequences. The aromatic Cordials if given plentifully take off this Symptom - but if they fail we must have recourse to astringents & Anodynes - Motherwell - Dr. Wilson advises gargles of warm acids. Infusion of Bark & L. Laid: - Sal & the vinegar -

Scarlatina Anginosa

Doct^r Cullen defines it to be, a contagious Synocha - on the 4th Day the Face becomes somewhat turned, at the same time the Skin is all over of a florid red colour, and full of spots, after sometime running together; and in the Space of 3 days in branny scales, often leaving an Anus area behind -

I think it depends upon a Specific contagion peculiar to itself - It is often accompanied wth Ulcers in the Throat, and differs from the Angina Maligna, in not being accompanied wth a sore Throat, the eruption being of a browner colour, and is accompanied with less danger or Mortality, by its prevailing most in Summer particularly in dry weather -

The Species are ~~a~~ ^{three} of the Symplic kind
1 Scarlatina, Phlogistica and

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The second Species is a fever of the Typhus kind. I have seen the 1st without a Symp^t. of Angina & without vomiting.

It generally yielded to cooling Salts & demulcent Glysters. For the History thereof I refer you to my Essays.

One Symptom is Pathognomonic, that is a nausea & vomiting. It has sometimes been accompanied wth Angina Tonsillaris, from this it may ^{be} distinguished by the pulse & Season of the Year, and also by the Tonsillaris not being accompanied by Eruption. It infects before it appears; Dr. Sims says the Dis^e. may be prevented before it appears by purges of Rheubarb.

Cure of Scarlatina Anginosa

If you give an Emetic on or before the 1st day you will wth great certainty cure the Disease. Ipecac^h. & Calomel are to be preferred before all others, they act as debilitating Remedies. Calomel is of the utmost consequence, and sh^d be given in small doses. Its running off by stools ought to be prevented by Opium. When it cannot be given internally, it may be used in the form of Ointment. Blisters applied behind the ears & Gargles, Calomel mixed wth them is of great advantage.

1874

Sternutatories, - about the 5th Day a running ¹⁸⁵
from the Nose generally takes place -

Mild Diaphoretics as - I cannot
say much of Diaphoretics, from my own experience,
instead of them I use gentle Tonics - The swell-
ings that follow this Disease are to be cured by
purges &c - Is Bark proper? It is not; tho
after the Disease has continued for a great wh-
-ile it is proper - Is Opium proper? scarcely
ever -

Varicella or Chicken Pox

It is a slight Fever of the Inflammatory kind -
Pimples appear on the Body, like the pustules of
the Small Pox, but they do not suppurate; - after
a few days they fall off in Scales, leaving no
Cicatrix - It differs from the small Pox, being
being fewer in Number & the fever more
slight &c

Cure of Varicella

Its Remedy is a single Purg -

1876

Erysipelas

Is an Eruption, attended wth swellings wh^{ch} terminate in vesicles. It generally affects the Face, but often the whole Body. It is produced by Stimuli; either internal or external; such as heat or cold, - Acid Matter in the Body - by Poisons - the bites of venomous Insects &c. [For the History of this Dis^e, I refer you to Dr. Cullen] I have never but once seen it fatal, terminating in Mortification in a Leg.

The Cure

Is effected by bleeding, Purging; avoiding Heat & other irritating causes - Meal is the only proper application to the sores - Cool air is proper &c.

Miliaria

It is a Fever of a Mixed Diathesis. There have been many controversies respecting the Nature of this Disease; it appears in many Diseases of debility, especially when sweating attends. It occurs mostly in Puerperal Fevers, - The Prickly heat of this Country, I think a Species of it.

1809

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It is scarcely known in this City; I have seen
a few cases of it, that were evidently produced by
the hot Regimen - Cullen & Whytt say it is
entirely Symptomatic, & that it is produced by
the hot Regimen - Out of 1400 Patients in pregnancy
Dr. Keane, assures us he never saw this Disease in
any - It has been less frequent since the cool
Regimen is used in Parturition -

Cure of Miliaria

This consists in Moderating or checking the sweats,
this done by ~~laying~~ exposing the Arms, & laying
them out upon the ^{Bed} surface; cool drinks &
placing the Patient between Blankets - If
it assumes a Syphus nature, the remedies are the
same as in Syphus -

Urticaria & Pemphigus

For these Diseases, I must refer you to Dr. Cullen -
Hitherto we have considered Inflammatory Diseases
that affect the whole System primarily, & particular
organs secondarily - Now we will consider

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Inflammatory diseases affecting particular Organs
primarily & the System secondarily. - These
Inflammations are external or Internal.

The External are Phlogosis or Ophthalmia.
The Internal are Phrenitis, Hepatitis, Carditis,
Peritonitis, Gastritis, Enteritis, Splenitis,
Nephritis & Cystitis. - These Inflammations
terminate as those we have mentioned before -
Where they terminate in Resolution Serum
alone is effused, & is easily absorbed, - In Suppu-
ration, Coagulable Lymph - And In Gangrene
in Red Globules.

The Proximate cause is the same as in other Inflammatory Disor-
ders. - Inflammations also, are divided into the Acute,
& Slow. - The acute Inflammations are known by a
pain, a hard pulse, & Fever. - The Slow are known
by no pain, no fever & no hard pulse. - There are many
local Inflammations without pain; also Inflammation
may be in one part and pain in another.

Phrenitis

Is defined to be a violent ^{& deep seated} pain in the head - fever,
& hard pulse, a redness ^{& tingescence} of the eyes & face -
Impatience or intolerance of light & noise -

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seldom Idiopathic, but for the most part Symptomatic.
Its Remote causes are those that directly Stimulate the
Membranes ^{or substance} of the Brain as violent passions of the mind,
especially anger - Contusions & Insolation in warm
Climates, ^{the latter} sometimes produces this disease; these in a
great degree produce Apoplexy, Coma & even Death.
In a less degree Phrensy & sometimes it produces Idiotism.
Contusions are the most frequent causes of it, & it is not
necessary they should be always on the head.
The modern degrees of heat produce Phrensy.
I remember a soldier who slipped from the roof of a
House on his feet, & died wth Phrensy.

It generally terminates on the 3^d 4th or 5th days of
the disease, other times it continues longer. It
sometimes terminates in Typhus or Typho Mania.

Cure of Phrenitis

This consists in copious bleeding from the arm,
cupping & leeches applied to different parts of
the Head - Purges & Glysters - an erect posture of
the Head, wth cold applications to it such as Vineg-
-ar & water. - Blisters applied to the head after
it has been shaved, & between the Shoulders.

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There is no case in wh bleeding is so necessary as
in this - The Symptomatic Phrenoy occurs in the
Small Pox, Pleurisy Hydrophobia & many other Dis.
No Remedies are the same as the foregoing -
Opium is hurtful in both - Attention is at
the same time to be paid to the primary Disease.

Lect^r 27th Hepatitis

This Disease is accompanied wth a pain in the right
Hypochondriac region, extending to the Clavicle, wth a
difficulty of lying on the left side - This pain is
increased by pressure - Dyspnoea - dry Cough & no
expectoration - It is either acute or Chronic -

Hippocrates says bleeding from the right Nostril,
is a Characteristic Symptom; this shews a Sympathy
between the Nose and Liver - I have observed a
coldness of the Nose a constant attendant -

I have seen cases where the pain was sometimes in
the Epigastric Region & sometimes in left side. I had
one, where the Patient complained of a violent
pain of the Back & Head; in this case there

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There must have been a preternatural flow of blood to the Head - About the 5th or 6th Day a Yellowness of the Eyes occurs, and also of the Skin - This Disease is either acute or Chronic - The yellowness of the Eyes more frequently attends the Acute than Chronic -

The most Pathognomonic Symptoms are, the decubitus or difficulty of lying on the affected side, no expectoration - difficult breathing, sometimes a hiccup - dry cough & vomiting sometimes ^{also} violent pain in the Hypochondriac or Region of the Liver, frequently on the left side just below the pit of the Stomach - The Liver is but little sensible when compared to the other viscera, when Inflammatory Diathesis is present we ought to pronounce Inflammation - From the enlargement of this viscus, it is sometimes mistaken for Pleurisy -

What are the causes of Hepatitis? - The Liver being remote from the active principle of circulation, & therefore Obstructions may easily take place, which produce ^{an} acrimony in the Bile, and this stimulating produces the Disease - It is most frequent in Drunkards & Gluttons - Cholics often produce it, this Cholic is seated chiefly in the

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Upper Bowels & It often insinuates itself in the 199
form of Cholice - A continuation of Inflammation
from Pleurisy sometimes produces it, so do violent
passions of the Mind sometimes produce it -

§. - Related a case where violent anger was the
cause of it; - There are many causes of ^{the mind} Passions of ~~the~~
producing it related by Morgagni - Violent
Heat produces it, by causing an increased Secretion
of Bile, & if the Bile is an Acid secretion, it will be
more acid in warm than in Cold Climates & -
Gall Stones & viscid bile, by obstructing the Biliary
ducts that produce it, when these are the cause of it -
the Sympt.^s are Pain, Cholice, & Jaundice

I have seen it produced, in one of my Patients in
the form of a Tertian - Sometimes Chalky
calculi & worms in the liver produce it - Contusions,
or wounds of the Head, - cold applied to the feet - Cold
water drank when the Body is warm produce it -
It occurs frequently in dram drinkers, in whom the
Liver is the great Outlet of life - we have instan-
ces of impressions in one place & sensations in ano-
-ther, thus a Stone in Bladder will produce
irritation on the Gland Penis - and one in the

Nitric Acid whose operation is similar ^{to} Mercury &
excites Ptyalism has lately been successfully used

201
Kidney produce vomiting — There is a case re-
lated by Dr. Kutto. sometimes the Remitting Fever,
& lastly the Gout produces it — The late
Dr. Chovet of this City died wth this Disorder, & was
probably caused by the Gout, as he was frequently
affected wth it — All these causes produce either
the Acute or Chronic Hepatitis according to their
degree — The Chronic Hepatitis is s^d to affect the
Parenchym^a of the Liver — The Acute the exter-
nal Membranous parts

Dr. Rush observes, that in a large Club several died
of this disorder, the rest of Chronic Complaints
<sup>"In a suppuration of the liver, I have twice seen the Patients affected wth a numbness and debility
of the right arm, thigh and leg. — Writth. Page 499</sup>

Cure of Hepatitis

Copious Bleeding sh^d be the 1st Remedy, but
we are to be governed by the pulse — I once bled a
woman 14 times in this Disease — 2^d Laxatives,
but improper when vomiting or Diarrhea attends
— Glysters — 3^d Blisters or fomentations to the
parts affected — 4th Mercury is proper as soon as
the evacuations are used & Inflammatory Heat
subdued; — I generally use Calomel it acts by its
Stimulus —

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Sometimes all these Remedies fail in resolving ²⁴³
it, and the Disease ends in Suppuration or Gangrene,
on the 5th 6th or 7th days; I have seen it terminate
fatally on the 2^d day in a Captⁿ who was a great
drunkard - Suppuration is more frequent than
Gangrene, and its Sympt^s are Cold Chills, a
remission of the Pain, & a discharge of bile into
the Alimentary Canal & Intestines; the ^{Matter} ~~the~~ evacua-
ted either by vomit or Stool, is sometimes of a
ropy consistence & mixed wth blood - The
case wherein I bled 14 times, terminated in a
large Abscess - It is remarkable that the Abscess
collects & discharges itself 3 or 4 times before it
heals - A Lady in this City, had a lameness in
her right Leg & Thigh before the Matter disch-
arged itself, w^h then went off - The Matter
is sometimes discharged by expectoration, some-
times in the Thorax, and at other times in the
Abdomen, when it generally proves fatal -
It sometimes discharges itself externally -

After this Dis^e a Chronic pain often remains
in the Liver - Half an ounce of Ungt. Merc^u
rubbed into the part affected, generally cures it -

An inflammation of the Stomach & bowels is attended, in the beginning, to a shivering of the whole body, and a great coldness of the hands & feet — *Wheat Page 490-*

Mead says that Vomits administered when there is the least inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels is certain death, tho they are used to advantage in Dysentery, where says Rush dissections shew inflammation to be seated in the Bowels —

Lect^r 20th
Gastritis

205

The Pathognomonic Symptoms of this Inflammation are - a Fever, pain & burning heat of the Epigastrium, anxiety, vomiting and frequent hiccup; pulse commonly small & hard - The pain is augmented when any thing is taken into the Stomach, & is immediately rejected upon swallowing - The remote causes are, Acids of various kinds taken into the Stomach, & Poisons - a quantity of cold water drank when the Body is warm & cold Applied to the lower Extremities - Dr. Cullen defines it to be a Pyrexia inclining to a Typhus - There are two Species of it - Phlegmonedia and Erythematica - The first is seated in the Nervous & the latter in the Mucous Coats of the Stomach -

The first Species is most frequently produced by the remote causes mentioned - & large doses of Opium have produced it - The latter or Erythema^t is the most dangerous -

Cure of Gastritis

Consists 1st In moderate Bleeding, fomentations & Blisters applied to the Epigastric region - Emulcent drinks - avoiding irritations of all kinds, viz the use of Aliment & Opium in both Species -

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Enteritis

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Dr. Cullen defines it to be a Pyrexia, of a Typhus nature. Is known by a fixed poignant pain, itching &c in the abdomen, especially about the navel; wth fever & obstinate Costiveness. It is like the preceding, ^{dis}divided into two Species - Phlegmonedia and ~~Enteritis~~ ^{Phlegmonica} and is produced from the same causes, wth the addition of Colic.

Cure

The Remedies are the same as those for Gastritis, & Glysters of Cold water may be proper; wth respect to the use of Cold water in Glysters we should be cautious; they are never to be used, but when there is much action in the System - Applications of Cold to the feet & Bowels has sometimes been used wth Advantage - I cannot recommend Cold from my own experience, having seen but genuine case of this Disease, which was produced by Cholera.

Splenitis

Dr. Cullen also defines this to be Pyrexia, Tension, heat and swelling of the left Hypochondrium, the pain increasing by pressure, without the signs of Hepatitis - I only mention this Disease, having never seen it.

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Nephritis

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Like the foregoing *Sis*: Dr Cullen defines it to be a *Pyrexia* - It is distinguished by a pain about the region of the Kidney, often following the course of the Ureter, frequently making water, either thin or colourless; ^{red} attending wth fever - vomiting - cholic or costiveness - a numbness of the thigh, with a sense of retraction, pain & increase of the Testicle of the same side -

The Remote causes, are Contusions from falls - acrid substances especially ^{cantharides - violent} riding on horse back - Straining of the Muscles adjacent to the kidneys - Calculi are the most frequent causes of it -

Cure

The first remedy is bleeding, lenient Purges, external fomentions, Cold water applied to the region of the Kidneys, perhaps Glysters of cold water applied ~~to the~~ a recumbent posture - demulcent drinks, & Opium after the inflammatory diathesis is entirely subdued - Blisters are hardly admissible.

Cystitis

It is also, defined by Cullen to be a *Pyrexia*, wth a pain and swelling in the Hypogastric region, frequently painful in making water - or Ischuria &

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Tenesmus - The Ischuria was complete in ^{all} the cases, that I have seen - Inflammatory Fever - The hardness & largeness of the neck of the Bladder is perceptible to the Catheter - There is one peculiarity in this disorder; tho it affects the whole arterial System, the Functions of the Brain, and the Appetite are not disturbed, the Patient can transact business as usual -

The Remote Causes are acrid Substances taken internally or injected into the Urethra - I have met wth a few cases of death, where Saturninum Saccharum, had produced it - Dr. Cullen once lost a patient in this way, by injecting too strong a Solution, it brought on Inflammation - Gangrene & death - Calculi has been a frequent cause of this Disease, they are apt to be roused into action by riding on horseback - so has a translocation of the Gout to the Bladder has produced it - Harlam Oil produced it in a Lady, who died wth it - It is a dangerous Disease -

Cure of Cystitis

Copious Bleeding; Dr. Bond s^d he knew no disorder that required so much bleeding, & which the Patient bore it better - 2^d Gentle Laxatives - 3^d Demulcent drinks - 4th

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Gold water applied to the Perineum - 5. ²¹³ Catheter -
6th Opium is proper in the latter stage - I once
cured this disease, after all other Remedies had
failed; by strong dose of Jalap -

Peritonitis I have never seen this -

Glysteritis

When treating of Puerperal Fever, I shall include
this dis^e -

There are three Inflammations, which are both
Internal & External - viz Odontalgia, Ear Ache,
& Hemorrhoids -

Odontalgia

It is a pain in the Teeth wth Inflammatory Diathesis.
It prevails in those seasons when other Inflammatory
Diseases are rife, that is when there are frequent
vicissitudes of heat & cold - In Norway & Sweden
where the weather is continually cold, it is scarcely
known, & in warm climates it is not so frequent.
Not so much so in Ireland as in America -
That the Teeth are subject to Inflammation I infer
from their having Arteries & Nerves, from its
occurring the 1st time in a sound tooth, & its
and climates as before mentioned - unknown
in Countries uniformly hot or cold -

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It occurs in the Inflammatory Stage of life, ^{in 215} or ^{young} People more than the Old, affecting generally the Molars, and sometimes the Tooth opposite the affected one — That Sugar, animal food & salt do not injure them, I infer from the People of France & the West Indies, who eat a great deal of Sugar & even fatten upon it, — their Teeth being generally fine — After the first Tooth Ach, they generally begin to decay, and will soon injure the adjacent one, if not extracted — The Ichor flowing from a decayed Tooth is so acrid, as to corrode silver —

Abscess sometimes occurs in the Antrum Maxillare: which will bring a caries of the Jaw if the matter is not discharged by extracting a Tooth in that place, and even then we have sometimes to perforate thro the socket of the Tooth —

Cure of Odontalgia

1st Topical Bloodletting — lenient Purges, Blisters behind the Ear, a roasted fig split and applied to the Tooth — warm fomentations — Opium is always hurtful in the Inflammatory Toothach — sometimes it terminates in the decay of the Tooth, but

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Sir William Temple in the 3. vol of his works page 255 speaking of
caustics in the Gout relates a case wherein Moxa the Indian remedy
succeeded in relieving the tooth ache by burning upon the great
vein under the ear - vide its mode of application page 274
in curing the gout -

also of the socket of the Tooth; this is to be expected ²¹⁷
when there is a disposition to swelling, after all the
remedies have failed - few applications do good
unless they Blister -

Preventatives are Sleeping in a warm Night Cap - by
avoiding the sudden application of heat and cold to the
Teeth - cleaning & brushing them at night after supper,
a hollow Tooth we are plug up wth Lead, or destroy the
nerve wth the actual cautery -

The Chronic Rheumatic Tooth ach require a dif-
ferent treatment - Its remedies are Opium,
Ginger, or pepper applied in form of a Plaster app-
-lied to the Cheek & Opium taken internally -

Odontalgia very common in Pregnant Women is

Dr. Fothergill describes another Species, only
to be cured by Opium & Licuta -

Ear Ache

The Remedies for this, are Purging, the
vapour of vinegar received into the Ear, or that
of a burnt shoe - It sometimes terminates
in Suppuration, when these symptoms come
on, Emollient Cataplasms are to be used,
if the abscess breaks, we are to use injections -

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Hæmorrhoids

Are accompanied wth pain in the head, Loins & Rectum, with Fever, wth or without external swellings, & sometimes a discharge of blood from the Rectum - It is originally a local Inflammation; affects those most of a sedentary lives & middle aged or Old people as well as pregnant women - There are two Species, viz the External & internal The Internal called blind piles - Remote causes are hard riding, Costiveness, Acrid purges, much walking, long standing, Sedentary life inducing Costiveness, hence women in Pregnancy are most liable to them - Predisposing causes are debility & laxity - The Proximate cause is excess of action in the Hæmorrhoidal vessels - in all cases there is great pain -

Cure of Hæmorrhoids

The Medics are 1st Bleeding either general or local by leeches or Lancet, 2^d lenient Purges more especially Sulphur acting very mildly - When the Disease is once formed it may continue wth Diarrhea - a Horizontal posture 4th Sedatives, particularly cold water, applied to the affected parts - in the Inflammatory stage, if applied early, prevents the complete formation of the Disease -

There has been a case of the Piles cured at several different ^{times} by the application of a rag
 dipped in an Oil extracted from the flowers of Mullein; it affords immediate relief -
 Another instance also of the good effects of the decoction of Lobelia taken internally
 and removing effectually a case of the blind Piles -

5th The Smoke of old leather — Stramonium ²²¹ used
by the Indians, it was applied in a case of Bubo
where it produced Syncope, the usual way of using
it is in the form of an Ointment, wth hogs lard.
In the decline an Ointment of Sugar of lead, powder of
Galls each ℥ss & Stramonium Ointment ℥ss — a
low diet & exercise — After the Inflammatory Diath^{sis}
is subdued a swelling sometimes remains from
debility, this is to be removed by Stimulants, as
Tar: Balsamo, Capivi, Opium &c — It is also
prevented by avoiding all the causes w^h produce
it — It sometimes terminates in Suppuration —
I knew one case in w^h it terminated in Mortification
w^h proved fatal — Dr. Cullen describes an
arthritic Species, I have seen it once —

External local Inflammations

Ophthalmia

There are two Species of Ophthalmia viz: Membran-
-rum, Ophthalmia Tarsi — It is seated in the
Tunica Adnata, and Membranous coats of the
Eye — Is known by a pain & Inflammation of the Eye —
Its Remote causes are external violence; — dust, Sand
or other small bodies in the Eyes — inverted hair —
acrid vapour, Smoke, Effluvia from privies,

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- applications of light, either in excessive 223
quantity or too long duration; - too much ex-
-cise of the Eyes, by reading late at night, a small
print & that upon very white paper - riding
in the snow, when the sun shines bright - frequent
Intoxication - Acid Matter deposited on the se-
-baceous Glands of the Eyelids, too great fulness
of the vessels of the part &c -
It is often accompanied by Agina & Pneumony -

Cure of Ophthalmia

1st General & Topical bleeding; when the whole
System is affected wth Pyrexia, general bleeding is necessary
2 Purges, Blisters applied to the neck, behind the
Ears, or to the Temples, Cupping & scarifying -
Topical applications, these ~~the~~ excess of action takes
place ~~on~~ sedatives are necessary & vice versa -
Sedatives proper are Cold water, & lead water
which perhaps only acts by its coldness -
Dr. applications are R vitri^l. All Zij sac:
Saturni; ij aqua Nivis ℥ij or font. Arn - an Infusion
of white Oak bark & Maidⁿ wine, Salt & water,
Solut of opium and Electricity, this last acts
directly, or indirectly in proportion to the degree of it.

224 The following recipe is much recommended for the removal of an
opacity or film on the transparent Cornea. R. Calomel ℥ss
Extract. Saturni ℥j Ol. Olive ℥ss M. a drop of this may
be applied to the eye quæque nocte until there appears some
irritation when it should be discontinued for a day or two
& again had recourse to —

Demulcents - Direct applications are small & 25
proportions of Metallic Astringents, Infusions vegi-
table astringents viz the white oak Bark, salt &c
In curing Ophthalmia care sh^d be taken to avoid
irritation, as that of light or strong fire - Sp^t &
vinous liquors are to be shunned, & removing foreign
matter from the Eye - -

If it arises from a general relaxation of the whole
System - Bark & Opium are proper, this last ex-
tends perhaps it stimulus to the Eye -

Phlogosis

Is known, by redness, heat, pain & tension of one
part of the Body w^t fever - divided into two
Species Phlegmonodice & Erythematica. -

The 1st extends to the cellular substance, the latter to
the Rete Mucosum - Phlegmon varies in its form and seat,
it is a general ~~phlogosis~~ ~~phlogosis~~ ~~phlogosis~~ - It is attended
w^t vivid redness, a circumscribed Tumor, considerably
elevated, and throbbing Pain -

Erythema is attended w^t redness, which disappears
when touched, the circumference is unequal & serpentine
Tumor scarce evident passing off in Scales & Blisters -
Cure If inflammatory Diathesis prevails, bleeding

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and Purgings - cold water applied to the Parts ²²⁷
next to cold water, lead water may ^{be} used to abstract
the Pain - All Phlegmon terminate, in resolution
suppuration, or Abscess - In Old People a
gangrene of the Toe occurs - the Remedy is Opium -
To forward Suppuration, Emollient Poultices as ~~Lige~~
those of Lye useful from its attenuating quality -
when soft or ripe, it is to be opened wth Lancet -
When the Caustic is used and Gangrene from
its use sh^d. arise, the remedies for it are deep scar-
ifications - Stimulating Poultices; Sp^l. Turbith -
Decoctⁿ. of Bark &c to be applied, if there is general
debility, Bark to be used -

Paronychia

An Inflammation of the Periosteum, on the
extremity of the Finger &c - Remedies
are thrusting the Finger in boiling
vinegar or water, or a deep Incision,
and at we have sometimes to take
off the Joint -

The first of these is the
 fact that the number of
 cases of the disease is
 increasing rapidly. This
 is due to the fact that
 the disease is now being
 spread by the air.

The second of these is the
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Anthrax

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Remedies are Bark, taken in large quantities, detergent ointments, such where the Serebinth is the basis of them; cutting off the dead parts as fast as they occur. Excess of cold from excess of action produce inflammation, & the increased heat from its stimulus produces debility —

Lect^r 30th

Burns

If general Inflammation follows bleeding will be found necessary, as well as Purges; — The Topical Applications should be Solutions of Lead, Rumm, holding the Part to the fire —

Inflammation from Cold

Fire sh^d be avoided; if the Limb or part be frozen, Snow or pounded ~~ice~~ Ice are to be used — & then Cold water, gentle frictions; and if gangrene follows the before mentioned Remedies will be found proper —

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~ Hemorrhages

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Arterial Hemorrhages occur in early life, & the Venous about the 35th or 36th year of the Person's Age -

The Arterial appears chiefly in the Nose & Lungs -

The Venous appears in the Hemorrhoidal vessels, vena Portarum, & Brain - Both in Hemorrhagia Uterina. Predisposing causes are Plethora, & want of balance between the Solids & Fluids, wth laxity of the former, depending upon predisposing Debility. A Debility occurs in every part of the Body, mostly in the Lungs from Pneumony &c.

Hæmorrhagy occurs from the peculiar growth of the Parts, sooner than in others; hence determinations in to certain parts in Children, as in the Head where there is a constant running from the Nose & behind the Ears, these determinations are produced by the struggle between the Venous & Arterial Systems - when this conflict is over between these two Systems, there is then a greater prospect of health than at any other period, this is from 40 to 57 years - Instances of Arterial Hemorrhages are from the Lungs, Nose &c - those of the Venous from the Hemorrhoid vessels - The Uterine are partly Arterial & partly venous Hemorrhoids - Stahl has divided them into Active & Passive;

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I think there is foundation for this division 233

The Active Hemorrhagy arises from the Arterial & the passive from the Venous Plethora, - In the 1st there is excess & in the 2^d defect of action -

The Diseases of Puberty arise from the Change that takes place & the determination to the Organs of generation - they dis^o are growing pains of the Knees, Hips & other joints, swelling of the Lymphatic glands, especially those of the Groin, an immoderate appetite, for Animal food & as well as Venery, a change of the voice & Hemorrhagy from the Nose is attended wth excess of action - The struggle at 35 occasions. head Ach, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Uterine Hemorrhagy, & Colics, being now pretty Obstinate, but yield to constant exercise & those as before are succeeded by good health -

In Childhood as we have already mentioned, pains occur in the Head, Swelling & running of the Ears, Hydrocephalus, Inflammatory Dis^o & those of the Throat. In adolescence a Plethora thrown upon the Lungs occurs, hence pains of the Breast, & Consumption. The debility is greater in the Extremities of the Vessels,

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Causes of Active Haemorrhages 235

The Predisposing cause is debility all over the Body, greatest on the external surface, hence those of the Lungs and Nose are most frequent — This debility produces excitability & congestion, of consequence the Body is more liable to be acted upon by Stimuli — The Debility in the Lungs is the same, as occurs in Pneumony, only in a less degree & hence less action.

Scale Perhaps this is a good Scale of the Diseases of the Lungs in the following order 1st Pneumonia Vera, 2^d Notha, & 3^d Catarrh — 4th Pneumonicula & Pneumocoele — 5th *Coarctata*, or Pneumony attended wth a rupture of a vessel in the Lungs — The remote Causes are the sudden successions of heat & Cold, and diminution of the weight of the Air, causing expansion of the vessels of the Lungs — Intense study, hanging down of the head, Cold feet & violent Stimulants, exercise, excess in drinking, the cold when applied to one part of the Body, causing a determination to another —

CURE of Haemorrhages in general — Is it a salutary effort of Nature? No it is not — Remedies are, Bleeding, Cold applications — 3^d lenient Purges, 4th Sedatives such as Alum and Nitre — after excess of action has been subdued, Opium, Blisters & Common Salt are the remedies — To prevent them Exercise & Milk & vegetable Diet, Tonic Meds are necessary —

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Hæmoptæsis

It may be called *Pneumonicula Cruenta* - It is known by a redness of the Cheeks, Anxiety, Pain and sometimes a sense of heat in the Breast, Dyspnea, little or dry cough, wth a discharge of florid Blood by the Mouth -

It is distinguished from Hemorrhage of the Fauces, by no cough, and no Pyrexia, and the blood comes up by hawk-
-ing - From vomiting of blood, being of a florid colour -

Predisposing cause of this Dis^e is debility - The Remote are the same as those of Consumption.

The Lungs partake of this debility in a peculiar manner, being mostly in a passive State when the Disease occurs, that is, generally at night - seldom experienced by robust people, and such as moderately exercise their Lungs in Speaking, as Publick Criers, Lawyers, Players, Singers, Watchmen &c - The Clergy are an exception to this observation. Methodist Clergy are most subject to this Disease - weak Lungs are strengthened by moderate Speaking, Excessive exercise produces indirect debility -

CURE - Indications are, to lessen causes of action in the whole System, and Congestion of the Lungs & 2^d to prevent a return of the Disease -

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The 1st is answered, by bleeding moderately, by 239
the use of Gold, ^{will an} light bloating - By Acids, Ginger in Tea,
Nitre and Alum, ^{rosinates} a vegetable Diet and rest, the
irritation of Heat to be avoided - -
The Second indication is to obviate debility in the
Lungs - This is done by common Salt, may be given
from a Tea to a Table Spoonful, three times a day, while
the Disease continues; It is only a palliative; when it
arises from Tubercles in the Lungs, in these Cases it
generally proves fatal - Opiates are proper after excess
of Action has been subdued in the whole System -
British or Harlam Oil has been used - Semen Hyosc-
-iama has been recommended, it has one advantage
over Opium, it does not bind the Patient; Blisters
to obviate debility of the whole System - This must
be begun after the above Remedies have been used. The
Remedies here are the same as those of the 3^d Species
of Consumption - 3^d Indication, after excess of
action, a uniform Climate, long journeys, ^{Liberty} ~~liberty~~
Diet, may be recommended - The Vice President being
debilitated took Animal food, & drank from a half
to a whole bottle of Porter every Day, and grew better,
- Is Bark proper in this Stage of the Disease? yes
it is; I have frequently used it - The diversity
of Opinion respecting its use, has arisen from

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its being used in different in the different ²⁴¹ Stages
of the Disease - Instead of bleeding the Dr. ^{uses}
the Bark wth success - Sir John Sloan took a dose
of Bark every Morning of his Life, and died at 90 a
good old age, wth the use of all his faculties -

Dr. Bond once relieved himself when all other Rem-
edies, by wrapping a wet Blanket around him
& laying in it for a considerable time - he also
bled himself regularly every Month, he was
guided according to the relief he obtained, wth
respect to quantity - Dr. Cullen has given
us five Species of this Disease viz: The P^hthoric
w^h we have just now described - The Violenta,
this seldom requires any thing but rest, & low diet.
- The Phthisica & Calculosa are seldom cured -
The Vicaria, those ^{who} have the Piles are subject to
this Species, it is not so often fatal as the other
Species -

Epistaxis

It is known by a pain & heaviness in the Head, redness
& flushing of the face & a flow of blood from the Nose.
It is generally Arterial, & young Persons are chiefly
affected wth it

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Cure of Epistaxis

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Remedies are 1st Bleeding, lenient purges, a recumbent posture of the Body, rest - Cold applied to the Scrotum, Neck & Cheeks - If from the Nose, Plugs of lint, dipped in Astringents, or flower & put up the Nostrils, these may remain for 2 or 3 Days - I have used common salt.

To obviate its return, a low diet, regular Stools, inclined to lax - Not to blow the Nose too much - Blister, Issues, avoiding Stopping, ligatures, Moderate Exercise, will be found necessary Remedies - The uterine Haemorrhagy is partly Arterial & venous. These finish Hemorrhagies wth excess of Action -

Haematemesis

Defin^{ty} attended by a sense of fulness & oppression of the Breast & Stomach -

Its Remote causes are acrid substances taken into the Stomach, violent external Contusions & Concussion or great debility & relaxation of the Stomach from hard drinking - Suppression of the Hemorrhoids -

Cure

If the Pulse be full or tense bleeding is necessary Purges, Glysters of cold water, and the application of it to the Stomach, I have even common Salt succeeded -

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If defect of action be present, Stimulants are necessary ²⁴⁵
The Hemorrhages of defect of action are the Bloody
Piles - Bloody Urine, & Hemorrhages from wounds.

Bloody Piles

The remedies are Lig: Laud: Bark - Cordial drinks,
and Exercise —

Bloody Urine

Remedies are L: Laud, & the usual remedies for
Calculus —

Hemorrhages from Wounds

The Remedies, are cold, dry applications of lint
&c. L: Liquid this must be avoided when there is
excess of action - Compression - The application
sh^d be dry as possible, the lint acts by obstructing
the Serum & disposing the Gummy & Red Globules
to coagulate - In cases of bloody Urine from
calculi, L Liquid may be given - The worst
Species of Hemorrhagy from wounds is that from
a Tooth —

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Gout

Dr. Cullen defines it to be an Hereditary Disease; arising without any evident external ~~affection~~ cause, but for the most part preceded by an unusual affection of the Stomach, Pyrexia, pain of the joints, for the most part of the great Toe, and chiefly the wrists, ancles, returning at intervals, and often alternated wth affections of the Stomach & other internal parts, attended wth a Fever —

It is an intermediate Disease, between Febrile & Nervous affections; but more of the Nervous &

It is the last of Febrile Diseases, that I shall treat of, & has its seat both in the Arterial & Nervous Systems — [For the History of it, I refer you to Dr. Cullen] —

The Author just mentioned, divides this Disease into 4 Species viz: the Regular, the Atonic, the Retrograde, & wandering Species, or Podagra aberrans. I see no necessity for this Division — I think two Species may include the whole, to wit. The Inflammatory and Asthenic Species —

The 2nd is attended wth little or no pain, little or no Fever, and other Symp^{ts} of debility —

The 1st is chiefly seated in the Limbs, sometimes it affects the Lungs & Brain —

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The Predisposing cause of this Disease is evidently Debility — The Proximate cause is excess of irregular, or deficiency of regular action in the System; sometimes there is a Mixture of ~~these~~ Both

The Gout is nothing but a Rheumatism, upon a Constitution debilitated by Intemperance &c

The Inflammatory affects chiefly the Arterial, while the Asthenic affects the Nervous System — Old Soldiers are generally affected wth the Rheumatism while the Officers being exposed to the more Stimulating causes, are affected wth the Gout — The Gout affects Men of a Cholera sanguine Temperament — Passionate People are more subject to it than Others. seldom affects before the 35th year of age, if the System is not predisposed to it; but where there is a predisposition, then it often happens at 18, 19, 21 &c when it occurs thus early it often shortens life — I knew a Child 9 years old affected wth it. affects men of Genius more than Others, ~~therefore~~ ^{hence} we seldom see fools subject to it — Men in general have it, more than women & such of them only as are descended from Gouty Parents — It seldom affects Eunuchs —

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and Misses Children of the first generation, & affects those of the second. Persons of a Sanguine Choleric temperament seem to be predisposed to it. It sometimes only affects, part of the Children of a Family, particularly those who are born, after the Father has had a fit of the Gout; sometimes whole Families. Dr. related a case of this kind.

There is greater predisposing debility in the Gout, than Rheumatism; The latter affects chiefly the external while the Gout affects the Internal & Rheumatism affects the Arterial system primarily.

Remote causes are Intemperance, in using Animal food & in drinking, sedentary life, frequent Intoxications, night watchings, too much exercise of the Understanding & the too frequent use of wine & Spirituous liquors, not so frequent from this latter cause - Excess in venery. Dr. Rush mentions a case where fright can bring it on at any time &c.

Exciting causes are, Intoxication, Indigestion exposure to cold, fatigue, excess in evacuations. such as bleeding of the Nose, by stool &c bleeding when necessary in other Diseases, brings it on, It once produced it in a Gentleman of this City &c.

The first of these is the
 fact that the water is
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Sudden changes in diet, indigestible food taken
into the Stomach, Dr. Brown could bring on a fit
at any time by a purge, the application of cold
especially to the feet, acid drinks & fruits, night
watching - frights - a sprain of the Ancles or lower
limbs &c. — This disease has also its Precursors

dryness & coldness of the feet, flatulence of the
Stomach, an excessive appetite the day before
the fit — Women mostly have the Atonic Gout.

The Inflammatory is chiefly seated in the Joints,
sometimes it exists in the Lungs, producing Pneu-
monia Notha & chalky concretions that break
thro the Skin in the Joints — It has been found
seated in the Bladder attended wth Spasm & Dysuria.

The Asthenia appears in every part of the Body
sometimes accompanied wth Adematous swelling
of the lower Limbs, when it is called the dumb
Gout, sometimes accompanied wth pain of the
Big Toe

The Gout affects most parts of the Body —
The Kidneys in a peculiar manner, from the
patient's lying on his back, wth Gravel &
inducing Ischemia —

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The Stomach w^t Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion
& Spasm called Gastrognimica - The Bowels w^t.
Spasm, Cholic & Diarrhea this last occurs more
frequently than is imagined - Dr. Rush is disposed
to believe, that many cases of Diarrhea especially
in old people are owing to the Gout when other
causes have been ~~suggested~~ suspected
affects the Liver w^t Obstruction & the Gall Bladder w^t
preternatural secretion & excretion of Bile, hence
arise those Chronic Bilious diseases, for w^h
Emetics are so frequently taken -

The Throat w^t Angina, & the Salivary Glands w^t
a preternatural secretion of Mucus, Dr. Rush
lost a patient w^t this last -

It affects the Head w^t Vertigo, Delirium, Palsy
Apoplexy & Headach -

The Eye w^t preternatural redness & intolerance of
light - The external Muscles of the Head, neck,
Back & Breast so as to be painful to the Touch -

It sometimes produces Scrophula & swellings in diffe-
rent parts of the Body, the Bladder w^t preternatural
discharge, sometimes the Glands of the Urethra w^t a
Gonorrhea, Dr. Rush related a case of this kind
in a Lady, there is another case related in the Edinburgh

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Literary Physical Essays - It affects the Rectum 261
wth Piles - The external cartilaginous parts of the Body
particularly the Ears - No part or rather no Muscle
or Fibre of the human Body, is exempted from the Gout -
It sometimes deceives us by appearing in the form of other
Diseases, as the stone of the Bladder &c -

Sometimes it affects the ligaments & Tendons & deforms
the Limbs, in one case it produced dislocation -

Gouty Patients in general enjoy pleasure & composure
of Mind - In other cases it produces Melancholy, Madness &c

The Two species do not succeed one another regularly,
Sometimes the one & sometimes the other appears first.
Delicate persons descended from Gouty Ancestors, espe-
cially Women, are subject to the Gout -

The greater number of the Remote causes that occur
together, the more they are exposed to the Asthenic -

The first symptom of Gout in Warm drinkers is
Dyspepsia - The Phlogistic is farther distinguished
by a tense hard pulse - The Gout is generally
fatal when it affects before the 25th or about the 50
year -

There are certain effusions of Coagulable Lymph,
that appears in the Gout, & terminates in Chalky
concretions in the Lungs &c &c

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Cure of the Gout

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Is the Gout a curable Disorder? Sydenham thought it was; that time however is not yet come - Numerous nostrums have been recommended, but without effect; I believe in a certain State it is curable -

Remedies are, avoiding all the Remote & exciting causes that produce it; but who will sacrifice the Stimulus of Bacchus or the pleasures of Venus, for the ^{pains of a} fit of the Gout; or when the fear of future punishment cannot restrain them -

To eradicate this Disease, Temperance, Labour, or Exercise this must be constant, Moderate & continued, for some years, sometimes twill take half the Patients life - Its fits may by these remedies be prolonged, moderated, ~~the return of them~~ ^{life preserved} for a considerable time - We have instances of Persons in high life ^{that being} reduced to poverty, have been cured of the Gout by labour & a temperate regimen. The treatment is divided into Phlogistic & Astringent Gout.

Cure of the Inflammatory or Phlogistic Gout

Are there any Precursors which warn us of the Disease coming on? Yes! a dryness of the Feet, flatulence, want or excess of appetite. In this State perhaps a Quart of Madeira wine - the warm bath, or a

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dose of L. Laud: would prevent the Disease from ^{forming} 265
After the Inflammatory action has taken place, these
Stimulating Medicines are highly improper. The stimuli
are to be proportioned to the degree of Debility in the
System; wine will do to Obviate the debility that
Occurs in the Gout, but it is too Stimulating for
that in Inflammatory fevers, where we sh^d never ven-
-ture further than wine whey.

In this Species of Gout the Indications ^{are} 1st To moderate the
excess of Action in the Arterial System, by moderate
bleeding, Cullen & Sydenham both recommend it &
we find it the practice of some to bleed largely, by which
they throw off the fit; by ^{thus} debilitating it disposes to its
more frequent recurrence & also to the Atonic —
How shall we reconcile bleeding, when the debility wh^{ch} prevails
in this Disease & this I answer, that the cause & effect
are not always in proportion to one another — thus as a
grain of sand in the Eye, after being washed out, a
violent Inflammation takes place, here the effect is grea-
-ter than cause — Thus an Injury done the Stomach
by a Surfeit, is not perhaps forgiven in 2 years &
longer — A calm of the Sea I would pronounce a debility
in the Atmosphere & predisposing to a Storm —
I therefore consider excess of action, increasing from
debility, a law of Nature — Besides who would
use Stimulants in excess of action when D. Brown

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himself died in a fit of Apoplexy under the influence ²⁶⁷
of a dose of Opium - Therefore I would recommend
bleeding upon the same principles as in other Infl-
-ammations, to moderate excess of action; copious V. S.
ends the fit at once, but it disposes to more frequent
attacks - Sir Jas. Jay bled to the quantity of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
at a time — — —

2nd To prevent as much as possible, the recurrence of the fits
or to mitigate them, by a Vegetable & Milk Diet -
lenient Purges - Milk is nourishing without Stimulating
Mr. Sikerston almost eradicated his Gout by a Milk
Diet; weak wine & water may be necessary - If the
Sympt^s indicate great excess of Action whey is better
than Milk - Moderate exercise, walking is the
best, but we are to avoid fatigue - If the Patient cannot
use his legs, his hands may be employed in sawing
wood &c. When they walk it sh^d be by themselves -

Lect^r 33^d

Cure of the Gout continued

As a Purgative Sulphur is generally used, Mr. Small
recommends it highly - Blisters - Cold air applied
to the part affected; Opium is proper after the Infl-
-ammatory ^{Symptoms} are removed & the evacuation - Dr. Brown
admits bleeding in Rheumatism & so I think
it ought to be used in Gout, only more Moderately -

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Are the Emotions of the Mind ~~proper~~ useful? Yes p 269
are, Terror has overcome a fit of the Gout; they ^{passions}
cannot be easily controuled, therefore Opium is substituted.
Are vomits proper? Mr. Small always ^{found relief} from their use.
Are Blisters proper? Dr. Chalmor of South Carolina used
them to success & so have I - Cold water proper? I
have heard of a Gentleman dipping a Gouty limb
into cold water ^{but this is dangerous in the mixed Gout} to success - Topical applications
to the part affected are proper - as Cabbage leaves -
Molasses & water &c - If the Stomach is troubled to acid
a little animal food, Beef Tea - or the white Meats are proper after
evacuations - We ought to advise a Patient to use his limbs
as soon as possible after a fit of the Gout, & by that means prevent
the Gravel, that so frequently occurs in this Disease, by raising
them & preventing them from voiding their Urine when lying
on their backs - Therefore the sooner the Patient walks, the better;
it gives tone to the System - In some cases Issues are proper -
Bitters are less so, the Duke P. Powder is composed of them,
hence the dropy follows its too constant use -

The 2^d Indication is to prevent the recurrence of the Parox-
ysms - 1st By a temperate Diet, particularly Milk &
Vegetables; If the action is very great, the drink sh^d
be water or whey, but if they are objected to, weak wine
& water, or Small Beer are proper - Spirits, Stimulants
^{gout} & nourishing & should be avoided in every respect -
Moderate exercise of the active kind, walking the

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best species, never so increased as to fatigue. A long 27th walk has brought on a fit of the Gout, by inducing indirect debility; - If labour is found necessary, that it the hands should be preferred in bad weather -

In England they use bullets of a certain weight - Labour sh^d be measured - It relieves for a while, but disposes to more frequent attacks & more violent ones - In fact, we are to avoid all the remote & exciting causes, as Night watching, Gaming, till late at night - Sudden disuse of the exercise of Body or Mind - excessive evacuations -

I have seen a case where Issues succeeded, in preventing a return of this Disease - Are bitters proper? No they are not. Is the Cold bath proper? In the Summer it may be useful, by lessening the stimulus of heat & preventing the progress of Indirect debility -

Cure of the Asthenic Gout

This occurs in all ages, but mostly in the decline of life where it frequently proves fatal - Women are more subject to this species than the other - both species appear sometimes in the same fit - In the cure of ^{this} ^{are} there also two Indications as well as the other 1st To relieve the Patient in the fit - 2^d To prevent a return of the fit, by supporting the Patient wth Stimulating Medicines - We must begin wth stimulating Applications, as flour of Mustard & water - Cantharides - or Garlic applied the feet are proper Remedies - In cases where a more sudden effect is necessary a hot Iron or Boiling water have been applied

these sh^d be taken of when they begin to produce their effect 273
otherwise by their violent Stimulus they will induce indirect debility
& dispose to a recurrence - some of the foregoing applications are nec-
-essary in most cases where the Gout affects the Internal parts -
If it affects the Stomach, Opium, Vol. Salts, Wine, Porter &c and
a plaister of Venice Treacle to the Epigastric region - L. Laud.
according to the symp^{ts} - even to 200 drops - If the sickness at Stomach
be but slight, we may give only Chamomile Tea - The same
remedies are proper when it appears in the Bowels - If in the
Brain, producing headach, Delirium, Apoplexy, &c Glys-
-ters - gentle Purges & moderate Bleeding are proper -

When it affects the Eye balls, a Seton in the Arm has
cured it - When Vertigo attends, it is necessary to attend
to what was s^d upon Legatures and their remedies -
When it affects the Lungs & Throat, producing excess of
Action, Bleeding & lenient Purges &c are proper & a
generous Diet - When in the Bladder gentle laxative
Glysters - & when in the kidneys producing Gravel & Laid.

2^d Indication is to prevent a return of the fit, by a
generous stimulating Diet - as Beef, Mutton, Venison &
Wild Fowl &c boiled - and if the debility is great, or if
a greater Stimulus is necessary, they may be roasted &
Salt Meats may be given to them to advantage - The
Meals sh^d be divided, to prevent indirect Debility -
The Drink sh^d consist of Madeira wine, Cherry &c
Those who drink the common Red wines, are generally affected
wth fits of the Gout -

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Moxa a certain kind of moss that grows in the East Indies is used in the Gout in the following manner. take a small quantity of it, and form it into a figure, broad at bottom as a two penny piece, & pointed at top; set the bottom exactly upon the place where the violence of pain was fixed, then wth a small round perfumed match (made likewise in the Indies) to give fire to the top of the moss, which burning ~~burning~~ down by degrees, comes at length to the skin, & burns until the moss is consumed to ashes. Many times the first burning will relieve the pain, if not it is renewed a second, third & fourth time until it goes away & till the person finds he can set his foot boldly to the ground & walk.

A bruised clove of garlic is to be laid on the part that is burnt & covered with a plaister of diapalma, to keep it fixed there for about 12 or 24 hours when it may be dropped simply.

At same time a regular diet should be persisted in. flesh eat but once a day & ~~in small~~ little at a time, without salt or vinegar & one moderate draught of water or small ale. In immoderate & old gout a milk diet is not to be omitted, & temperance strictly to be adhered to. See *Wm. Simpson's Works* page 246 vol iii.

If the pains grow sharp & the swelling so diffused, as not to be burned with moxa the best remedy I have found, is from a piece of scarlet, dipped in scalding brandy & laid upon the part affected & the heat renewed by dropping it upon the scarlet as hot as it can be endured. — Ibid page 298

If the Stomach sh^d reject these wines, then Brandy 275
and water, will be found necessary. Bitters & Chalybeates (
Bark says Cullen) tho' with great caution, it has been known
to excite convulsions. Garlic to be preferred to them all.
Moderate exercise especially riding on horseback - friction
to fumigations of Myrrh to the flannels used; avoiding
all the debilitating causes that produce it, especially
cold & moisture. The Body sh^d be kept warm by stove
Rooms & Flannels & the feet to be kept warm by Cork
soled Shoes - we sh^d indulge such amusements &
passions of the mind as do not debilitate, no playing
at nine Pins &c. - The warm bath may be proper
in cases of great defect of action, it is a universal
remedy at Rome - where there is a predisposition
to Gout the Diet ought not to be changed too sudden-
ly - Here I will make a few observations, that
when you are attending persons in Acute or Chronic
Diseases; if they have merited the Gout, observe if any
appearance of it takes place - For as in Children's
Diseases, your attention is to be directed to worms - ^{eye} again those
Dis^s of women, you are to have an eye to the State of the Menstrual
Flux; so also in Chronic Dis^s you are to suspect the Gout.
By attending to this you will be less confounded, and will be
able to describe the Anomalous sympt^s - for instance if you were
called to a Patient who had the Gout or who had merited it,
if this Disease required bleeding, you would endeavour to render
that evacuation unnecessary by purging, & if he required
Purging you would endeavour to supercede this by a
Low Diet -

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Doctor Crawford's Prescription for the prevention &
cure of Intermittents — Baltimore 1811

R Take Salt of Wormwood one drachm
Virginia Snake Root in fine powder each two drachms
Flower of Sulphur — — — — — a drachm

Pale Bark in fine powder one ounce
Rub these well together and put the mixture into
a quart Bottle, to which add any kind of Spirit
half a pint, and water sufficient to fill the
Bottle; or when it is preferred when the Stom-
ach is weak, equal ^{parts} good wine & water

Let these Ingredients remain for twenty four
hours, frequently shaking the Bottle; it will
then be fit for use; and a wine glass early
every morning, before dinner and in the evening
will prove a powerfull preservative against
the cause of fever —

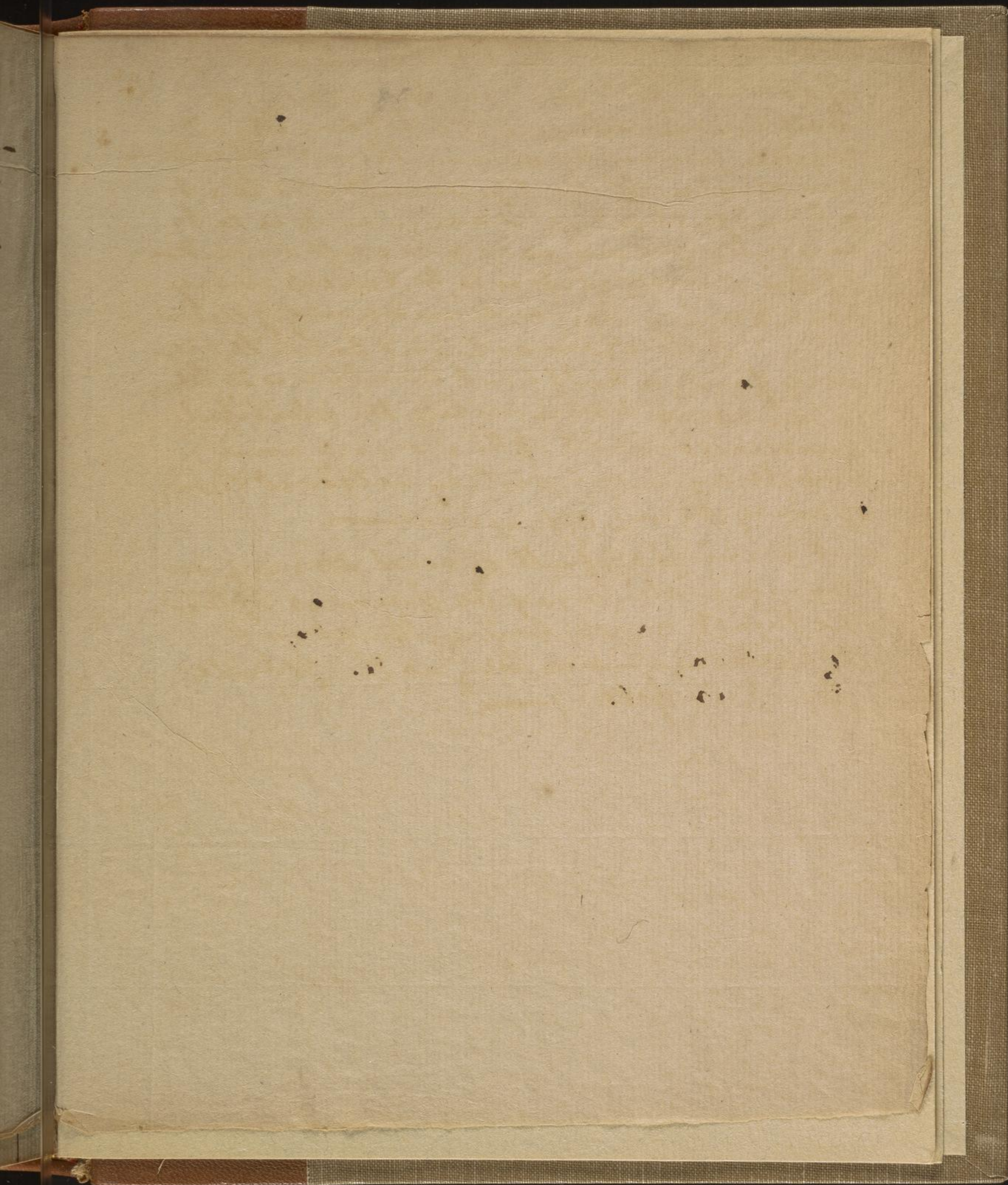
In cases of Intermittent fever.
after the Stomach and bowels have been suffic-
iently cleared by the following prescription
as soon as an intermission takes place, the
bottle above prescribed is to be employed mor-
apiduously — It is to be well shook, and a wine
glassfull is to be taken every hour, so as to
finish the whole during the period of Inter-
mission —

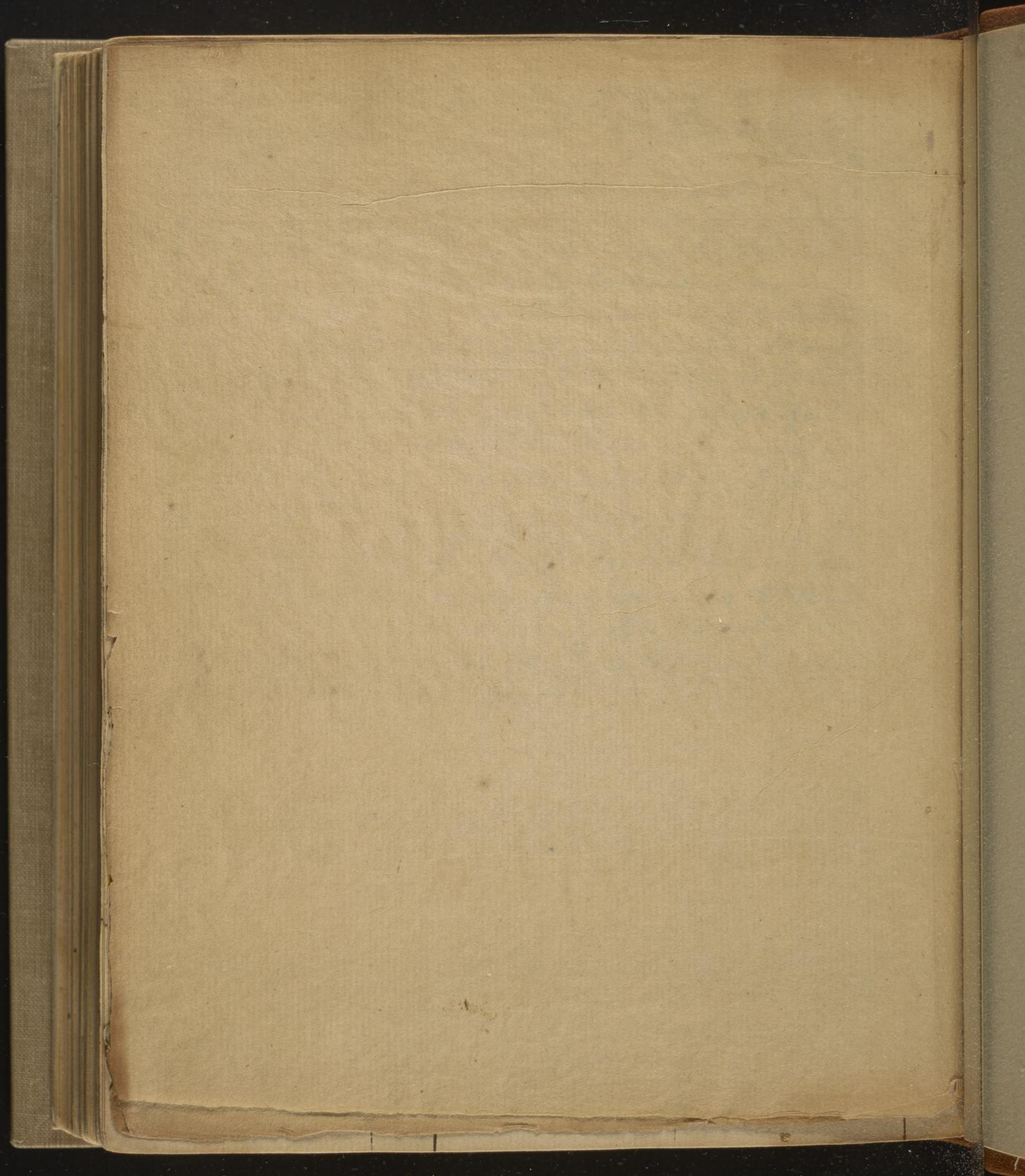
The Preparation above mentioned
is to be made in the following manner —
R Take of common or wild camomile, cut
up in small peices a large handfull, as much
as the hand can convey to the tea pot or Pitcher

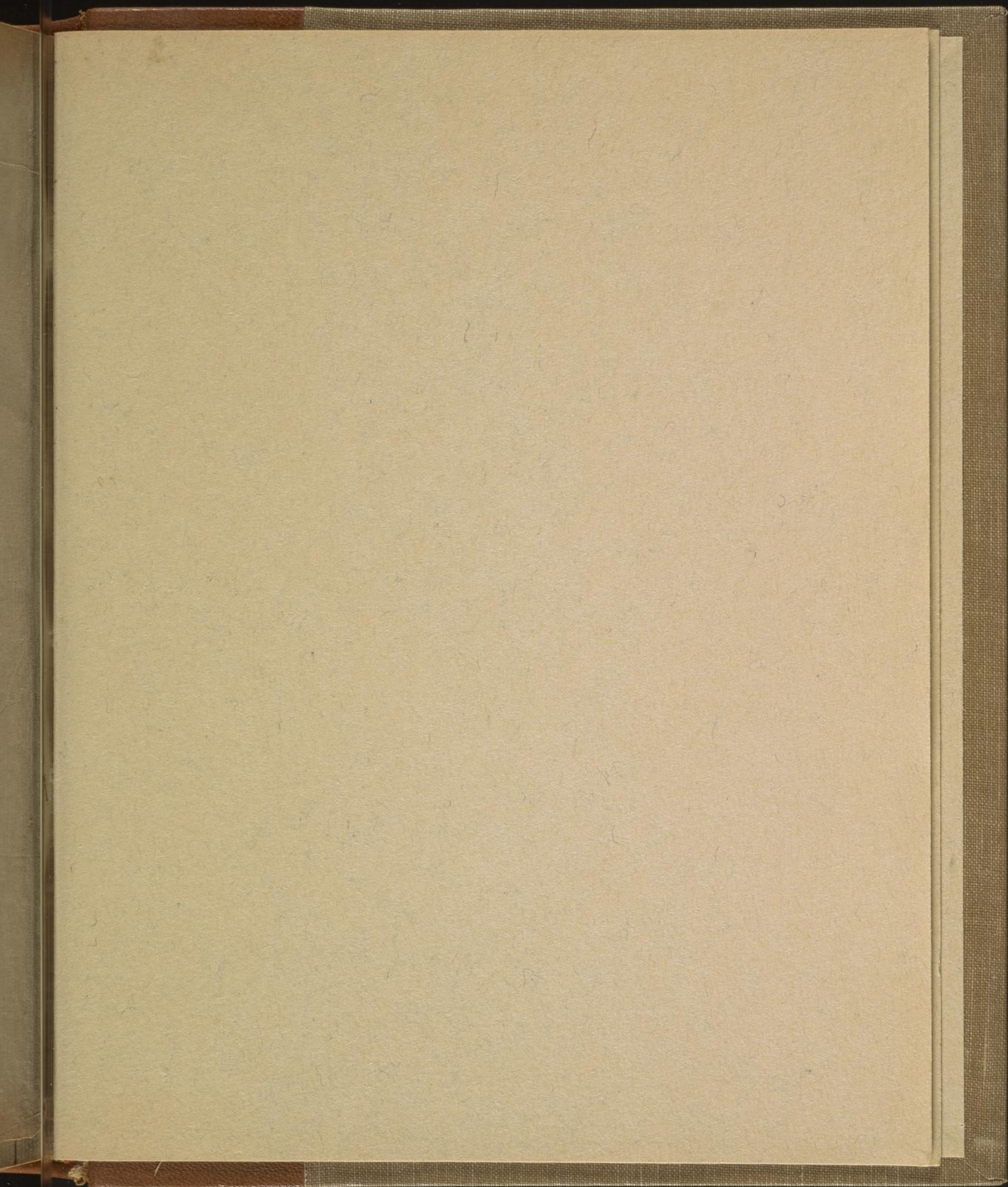
of common ^{table} Salt four large Spoonfulls, of
boiling water one quart - Let these stand
together, frequently stirring them until cold -
then strain off the liquor and add to it
a handfull of rye meal, which is to be
carefully stirred, so as to be well mixed -
Of this a wine glass is to be taken every
hour during the continuance of fever

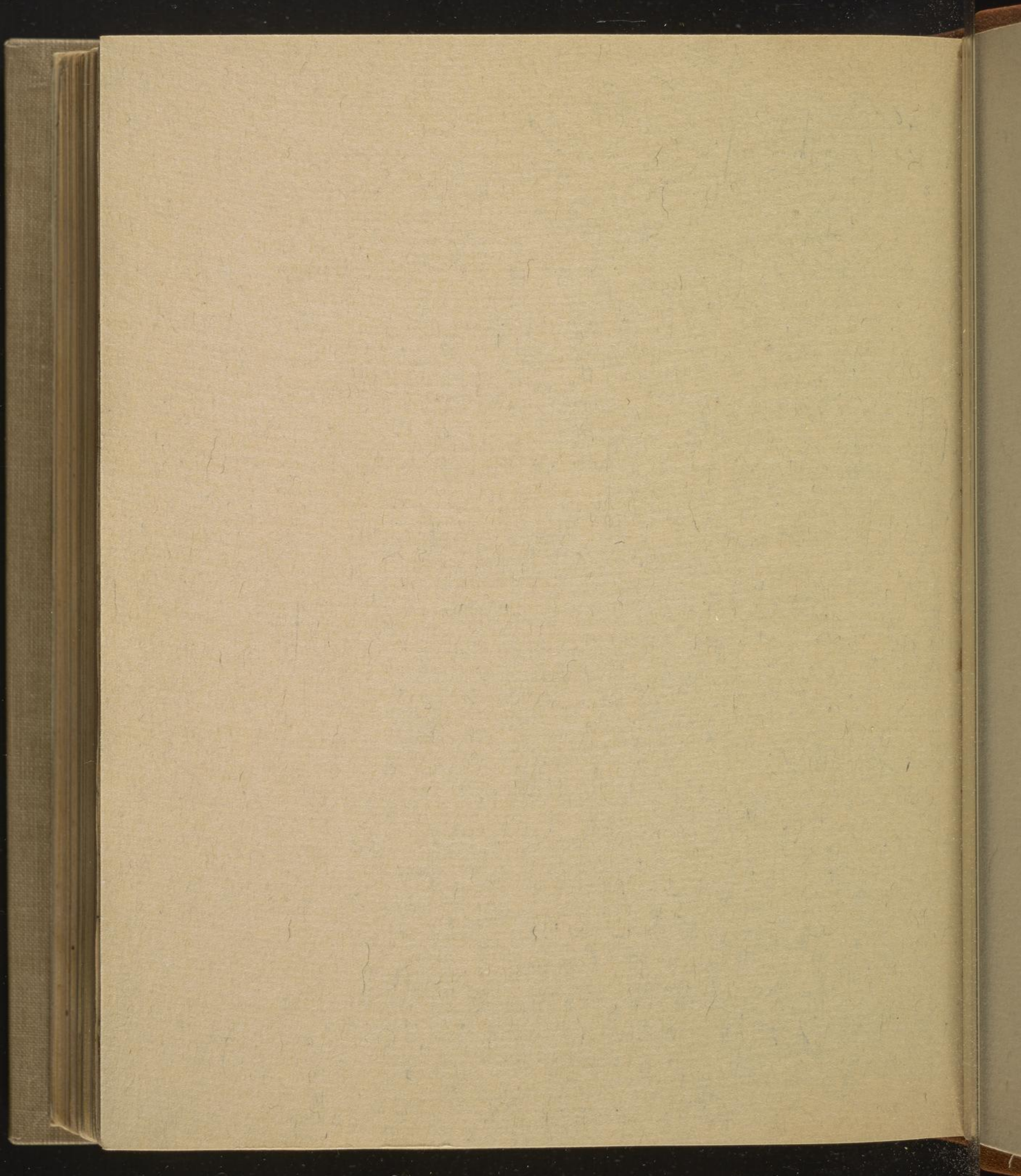
If the Stomach and bowels are
very foul, a half pint tumbler is to be
taken every hour, untill the plentiful
evacuations both of the Stomach and
bowels have completely relieved them
of every thing offensive -

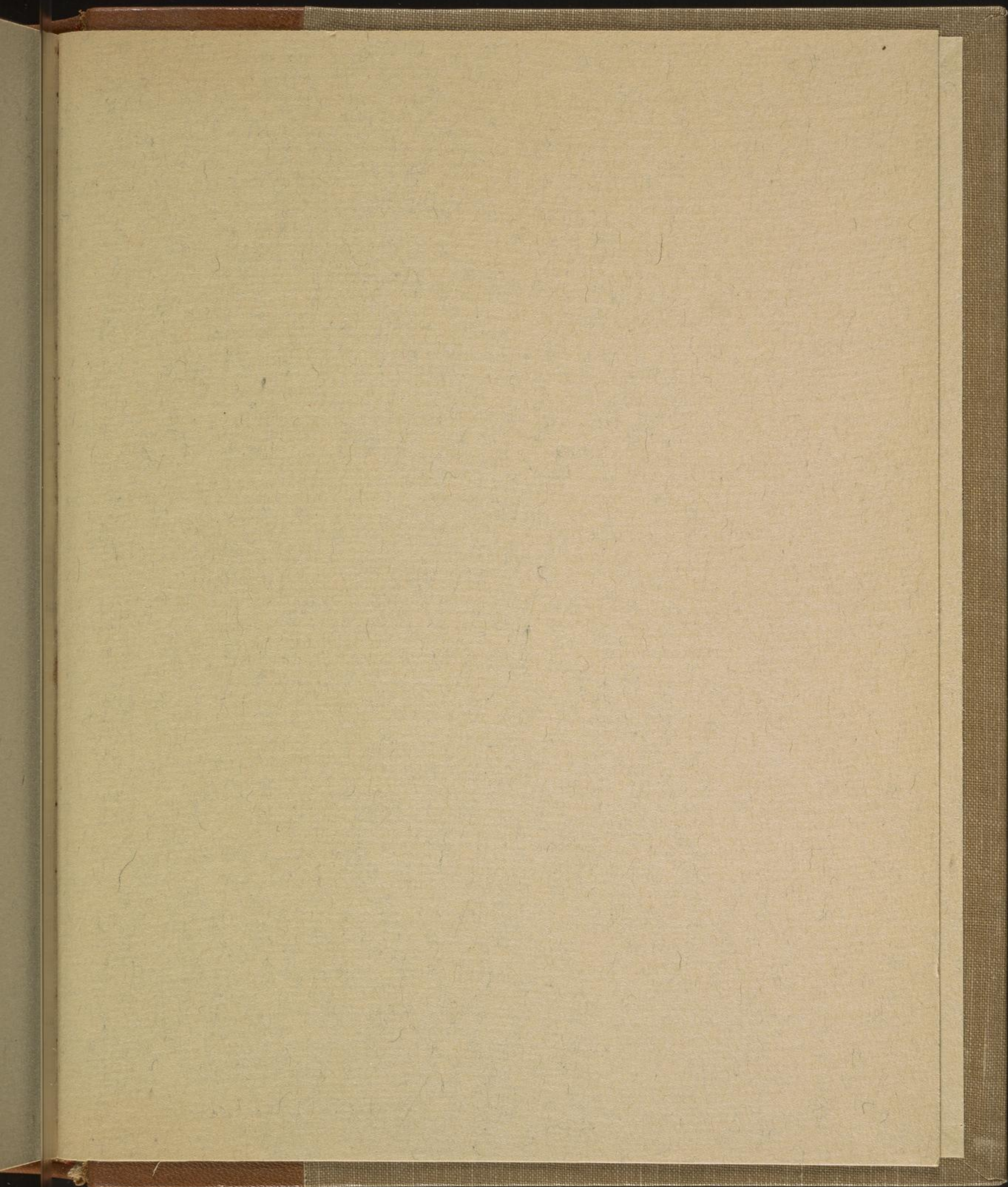
A wine glassfull of cold Spring or
pump water may be given as often
as thirst urges, during the above
operation, and as long as the febrile
heat is felt -

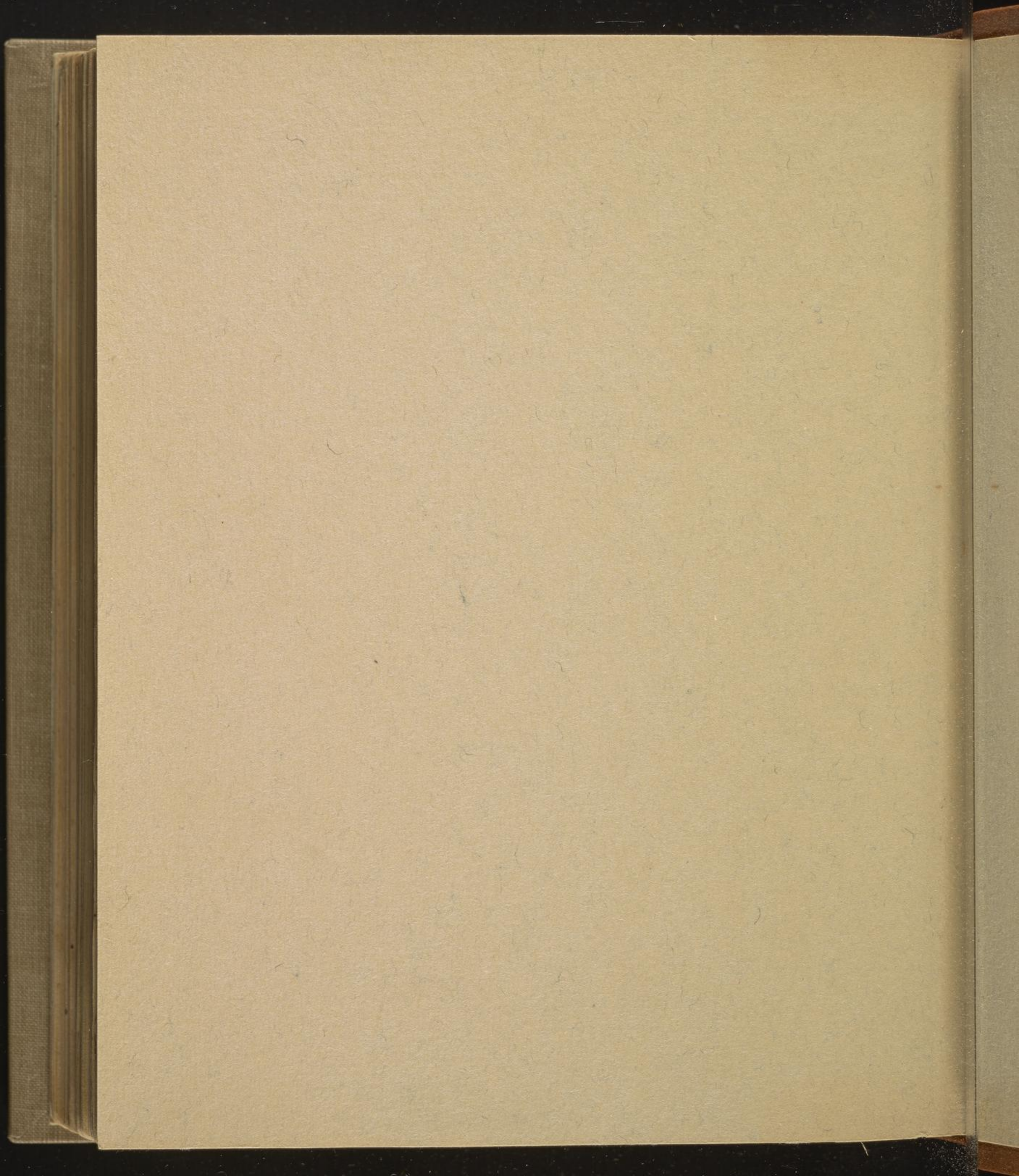


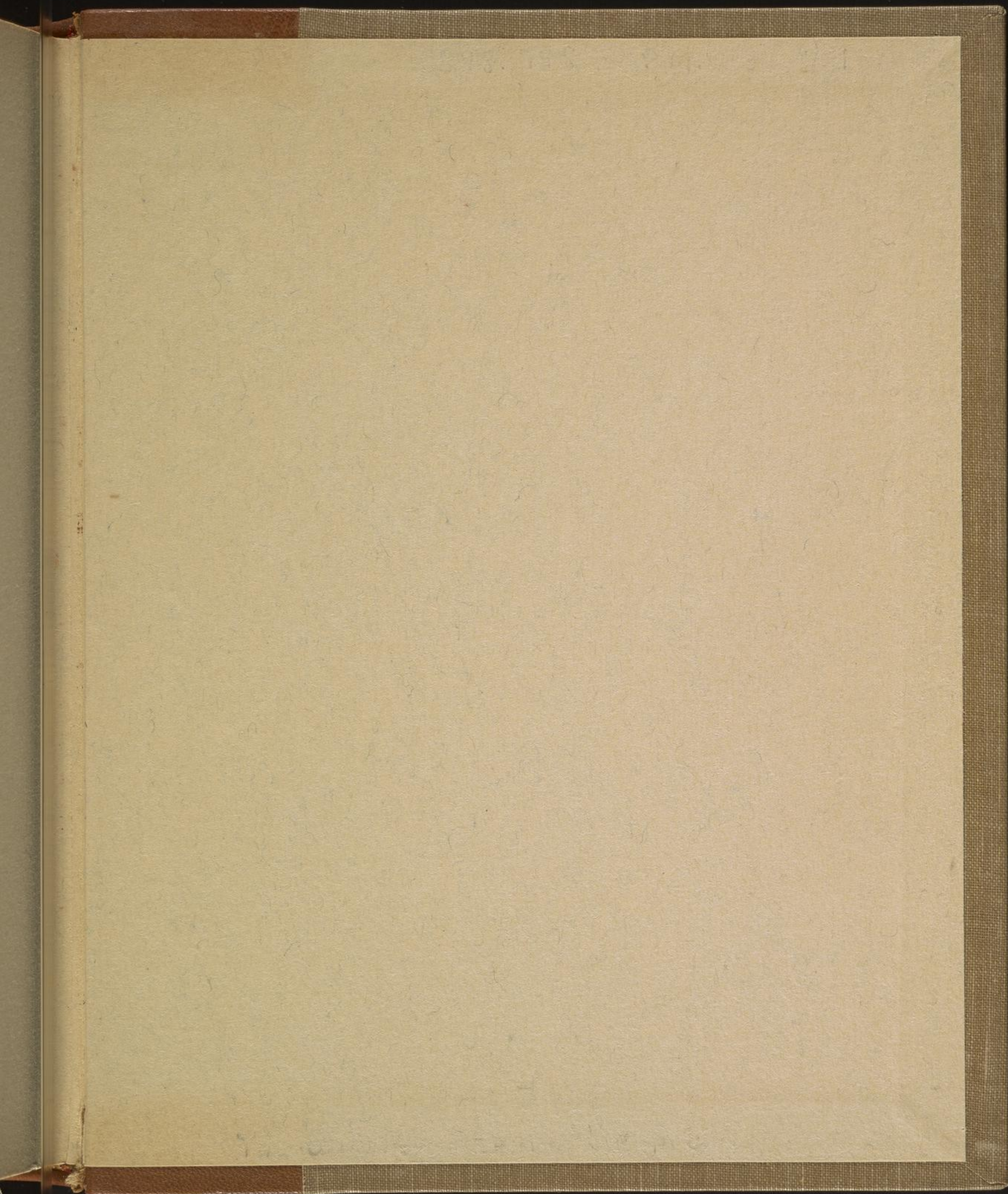


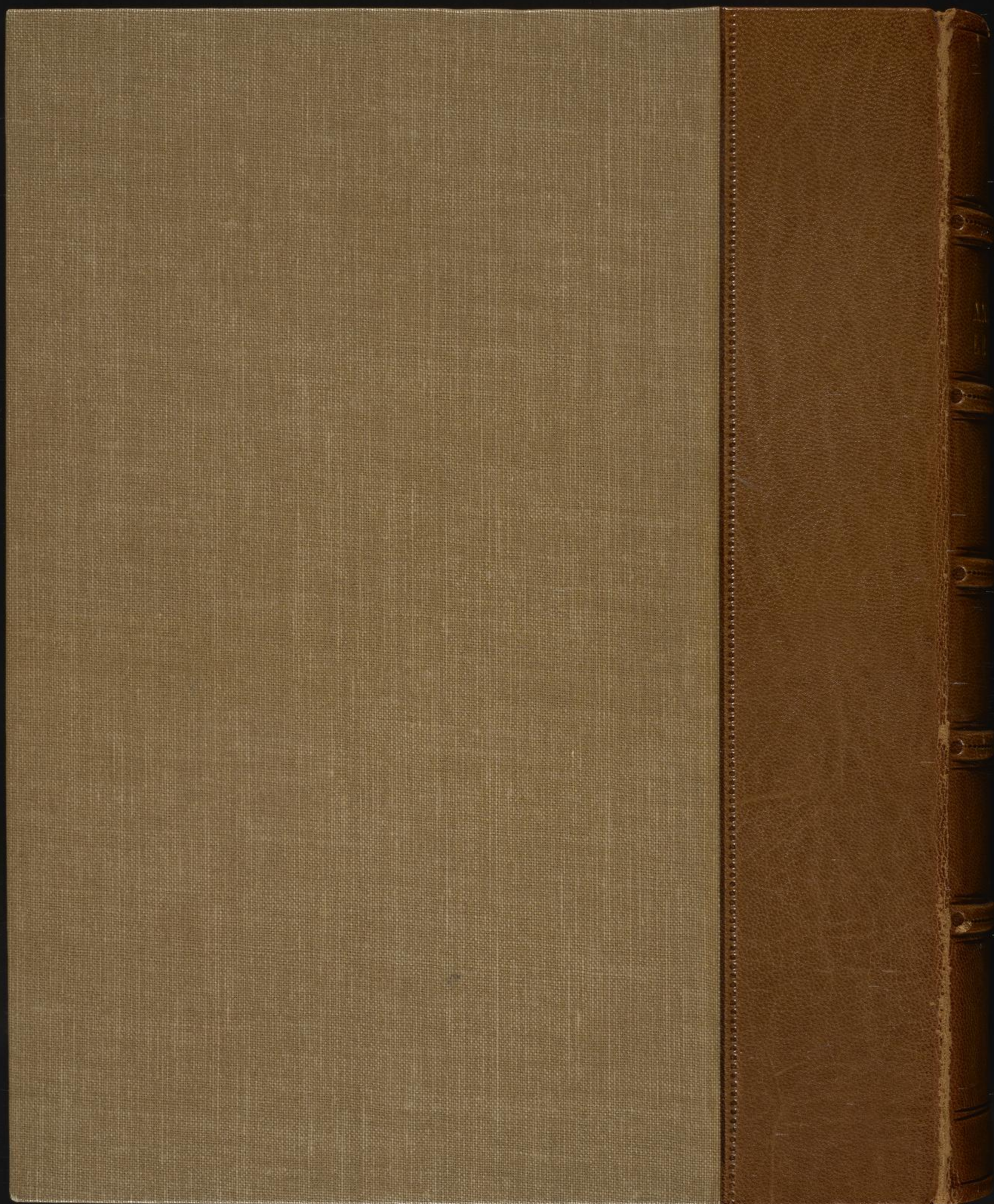














KUHN
AND RUSH
LECTURES



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